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# REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

## Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the attached periodic report covering the period from 1 September to 30 November 1990, which was submitted to him, in accordance with paragraphs 20 and 21 of Assembly resolution 45/74 A of 11 December 1990, by the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories.



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

10 January 1991

Sir,

The Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories has the honour to transmit to you herewith, in accordance with paragraphs 20 and 21 of General Assembly resolution 45/74 A, a periodic report updating information contained in the twenty-second report, which it adopted and presented to you on 13 September 1990 (A/45/576). The present periodic report has been prepared in order to bring to your attention, and the attention of the General Assembly, updated information on the human rights situation in the occupied territories.

The present periodic report covers the period from 1 September 1990 to 30 November 1990. It is based on written information gathered from various sources among which the Special Committee has selected relevant excerpts and summaries, which are reflected in the report.

Accept, Sir, on behalf of my colleagues and on my own behalf, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Daya R. PERERA
Chairman of the Special Committee to
Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting
the Human Rights of the Palestinian People
and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

His Excellency
Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York

# I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 45/74 A of 11 December 1990 the General Assembly:

> "20. Requests the Special Committee, pending early termination of the Israeli occupation, to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, to consult, as appropriate, with the International Committee of the Red Cross in order to ensure that the welfare and human rights of the peoples of the occupied territories are safeguarded and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter;
>
> "21. Also requests the Special Committee to submit regularly to the Secretary-General periodic reports on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory".

2. The Special Committee continued its work under the rules of procedure contained in its first report to the Secretary-General. Mr. Daya Perera continued to be Chairman.

3. On 10 October 1990, the Chairman of the Special Committee addressed a cable to the Secretary-General in which he conveyed the deep concern of the Special Committee over the tragic events that took place in Jerusalem on 8 October 1990, resulting in the killing, by gunfire, of over 20 Palestinians and the wounding of several hundred others by Israeli police and armed Israeli civilians. The Special Committee requested the Secretary-General to bring its expression of deep concern to the attention of the Israeli authorities and, in view of the extreme gravity of the situation, to urge them to take all necessary measures to ensure the protection of the basic rights and freedoms of the Palestinians of the occupied territories.

4. The Special Committee held the first of its series of meetings from 7 to 10 January 1991 at Geneva. At those meetings the Special Committee reviewed its mandate consequent upon the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 45/74.

5. The Special Committee decided to continue its system of monitoring information on the occupied territories and, with reference to paragraph 22 of resolution 45/74 A, to pay special attention to information on the treatment of civilians in detention. The Special Committee examined information on developments that had occurred in the occupied territories between 1 September and 30 November 1990. It also had a number of communications addressed to it by Governments, organizations and individuals in connection with its mandate. The Special Committee took note of several letters addressed to it by the Permanent Representative of Jordan to the United Nations Office at Geneva and by the Permanent Observer for Palestine on matters related to its report. It also took note of the statement made on 4 January 1991 by the President of the Security Council, on behalf of the Council (S/22046), in which the members of the Council reaffirmed the applicability of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 to all the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem, and further urged intensified efforts by

all who could contribute to reducing conflict and tension in order to achieve peace in the area.

6. The Special Committee also decided upon the organization of its work for the year. It agreed to address itself to the Governments of Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic with a view to seeking their co-operation in the implementation of its mandate. The Special Committee also agreed to address itself to the Observer for Palestine and to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Finally, the Special Committee decided that at its next series of meetings it would undertake hearings in the area for the purpose of recording relevant information or evidence.

7. On 8 January 1991, the Chairman of the Special Committee addressed a cable to the Secretary-General appealing to him to bring to the attention of the Israeli authorities the expression of deep concern of the Special Committee at the illegal deportation from the occupied territories of four Palestinians, which was in flagrant contradiction of all relevant international norms and standards, and in particular the provisions of the fourth Geneva Convention of 1949.

8. On 10 January 1991, the Special Committee addressed a letter to the Secretary-General seeking his intervention in an effort to secure the co-operation of the Government of Israel.

9. On 10 January 1991, the Special Committee addressed a letter to the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations Office at Geneva in which it requested their co-operation and informed them of the intention of the Special Committee to conduct hearings in their respective countries.

10. Similar letters were addressed to the Observer for Palestine and to ICRC.

11. The Special Committee also examined the present report, which was adopted on 10 January 1991.

## II. INFORMATION RECEIVED BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

### A. General situation

#### 1. General developments and policy statements

12. On 4 September 1990, it was reported that the military police had investigated, or was still investigating, 510 cases of "unnatural deaths" reported in the territories since the beginning of the uprising. Most of the deaths were allegedly caused by soldiers. During the period from 9 December 1987 to 31 July 1990, the military police investigated 300 cases of unnatural deaths in the West Bank. There were 202 cases in the Gaza Strip and 8 elsewhere. The military police also investigated 124 cases of injury in the territories, 290 cases of alleged torture and 269 reports of damage to property. In total 1,193 cases were opened: work has been completed on 1,102 and 91 were still open. The Chief of

Military Police said he was not aware of attempts, at senior levels of the Israel Defence Forces (IDF), to impede investigations. To improve its work, the Military Police Investigation Branch would expand its facilities in Gaza to a full-fledged base. Another such base would be located in camp Kaddum, to conduct investigations in the Nablus and Jenin areas. (Jerusalem Post, 4 September 1990)

13. On 14 October 1990, it was reported that the security establishment had decided to set up an inter-agency committee to deal with Arabs who assist the IDF, police and other security agencies in the territories. The decision came in view of the increase in the number of attacks and killings of alleged collaborators. IDF sources said that 275 alleged collaborators had so far been murdered by other Arabs. They said in most of the cases the victims were not "collaborators known to the security forces". (Ha'aretz, 14 October 1990)

14. On 26 October 1990, it was reported that the security authorities had issued new instructions to soldiers and civilians regarding rules for opening fire. The instructions were approved by Defence Minister Moshe Arens, in consultation with the Chief of Staff and the Judge Advocate-General. Under the instructions, "in any situation of real and immediate danger to life, including when such a danger is caused by stone-throwing at a running car, the attacked person can open fire in order to prevent the danger ... The IDF is soley responsible for enforcing law and order in the territories. The authority to capture and detain suspects therefore lies only with IDF personnel". (Ha'aretz, 26 October 1990)

15. On 29 October 1990, Defence Minister Arens outlawed the Islamic Jihad movement, both in Israel and in the territories. The group, based in Gaza, had dedicated itself to armed attacks on Jews since it was founded in 1980, and had claimed responsibility for the killing of three Jews in West Jerusalem the previous week. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 31 October 1990)

16. On 23 November 1990, it was reported that the Construction and Housing Committee in the Jerusalem District had approved "a blueprint providing for the construction of 7,500 apartments for the Palestinian population in an area of 8,000 dunams north of Jerusalem". (Ha'aretz, 23 November 1990)

17. On 25 November 1990, it was reported that the High Court of Justice had rejected a petition by the Yesh Gevul ("There is a limit") movement, against the IDF open-fire regulations, on the grounds that the petitioner had no direct interest in the matter. The petition called on the Defence Minister and the Chief of Staff to change regulations authorizing the use of live, plastic-coated and rubber bullets, which, the petitioner claimed, were permitted even when soldiers' lives were not in danger. (Jerusalem Post, 25 November 1990)

### 2. Incidents linked with the uprising of the Palestinian population against the occupation

18. The following tables provide details concerning Palestinians killed between 1 September and 30 November 1990 in the occupied territories and the circumstances

of their deaths as reported in various newspapers. The following abbreviations of the names of newspapers are used in the tables:

AF Al-Fajr

H Ha'aretz

JP Jerusalem Post

(a) List of Palestinians killed by troops or Israeli civilians

| Date | Name and age | Place of residence | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 Sept. 1990 | Murad Osman Abu Seif (18) | Beita, near Nablus | Killed by troops who opened fire at stone-throwers. (H, JP, 10 Sept. 1990; AF, 17 Oct. 1990) |
| 16 Sept. 1990 | Alam Ed-Din Said Yusuf Shahin (19) | Rafah camp | Killed by troops during a clash with masked youths. (H, JP, 17 Sept. 1990; AF, 24 Sept. 1990) |
| 30 Sept. 1990 | Ahmed Mahmud Shehadeh (54) | Jamain village, near Kalkilya | Killed by border policemen who opened fire at a crowd after stones were thrown at them. (H, JP, 1 Oct. 1990; AF, 8 Oct. 1990) |
| 30 Sept. 1990 | Ashraf Rafik Tabash (16) | a-Ram, north of Jerusalem | Killed when troops spotted five masked youths and tried to arrest them. When they failed to obey the order to stop, the troops opened fire, killing Tabash. (H, JP, 1 Oct. 1990) |
| 2 Oct. 1990 | Naher Akal Salim (21) | Jenin | Killed by troops after trying to escape arrest. Was wanted after fleeing from Megiddo gaol four months earlier. (H, JP, 3 Oct. 1990) |

| Date | Name and age | Place of residence | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Oct. 1990 | Tawfik Mahmud Raji Zakarneh (16) and Omar Abdallah Amer (21) | Jenin | Killed by troops during clashes that broke out after the killing of Naher Akal Salim. It was later reported that the three youths were killed by passengers of a military vehicle that was attacked by stones. The vehicle did not belong to the IDF forces in Jenin. The incident was under investigation. (H, JP, 3 Oct. 1990) |
| 3 Oct. 1990 | Akram Bassal (15) | Yatta | Died in hospital of wounds sustained several days earlier, when he was beaten on the head during clashes. (JP, 3 Oct. 1990) |
| 4 Oct. 1990 | Taleb Abu Arayef (44) | Ramallah | Killed by a gunshot wound in the chest. No other details were available. (JP, 5 Oct. 1990) |
| 8 Oct. 1990 | Jihad Muhammad Raja, | Zaim village, East Jerusalem | Killed by security forces during the Temple-Mount incidents (see chap. A, sect. 2 (c) below). (H, 9 Oct. 1990) |
| | Abd Muhammad Mikdad, | Jebel Mukabar, East Jerusalem | |
| | Nasser Muhammad Daoud Obeidat, | Jebel Mukabar | |
| | Majdi Abu-Sabah, | Wadi Joz, East Jerusalem | |
| | Ribhi Hassan Shehadeh Amori, | Dahiyat al-Barid, north of Jerusalem | |
| | Ibrahim Ali Farhat, | Shufat | |
| | Maryam Hassan Za'ran, | Kubeiba village, near Ramallah | |
| | Muhammad Abu Sneina (20), | Jerusalem | |
| | Faiz Hussein Hassan Abu Sneina (19), | Wadi Joz | |

| Date | Name and age | Place of residence | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Oct. 1990 (continued) | Muhammad Abd el-Taha (17), | Wadi Joz | |
| | Burhan Kashur, | Jerusalem | |
| | Surab Kashur, | Jerusalem | |
| | Mussa Swita (26), | Jerusalem | |
| | Nasser Kurdiya, | Jerusalem | |
| | Ibrahim Ourab (30), | Wadi Joz | |
| | Omar Ibrahim Nimer Suweik and | Jerusalem | |
| | Heiman Shamami | Wadi Joz | |
| 8 Oct. 1990 | Farraj Mahmud Ahmed el-Battah (25) and | Beit Lahiya | Killed by troops in clashes that broke out following the Temple Mount incidents. (H, JP, 9 Oct. 1990) |
| | Mansur Abd el-Sharif (25) | Jabalia | |
| 8 Oct. 1990 | Muhammed Ali Jaber Ziad (20) | Deir Amar | Shot dead when he attacked a soldier and tried to seize his weapon. (H, JP, 9 Oct. 1990) |
| 12 Oct. 1990 | Rami Jarar (18) | Jenin | Killed by a high-velocity bullet that struck him in the head. IDF sources denied that troops had shot him. (H, JP, 14 Oct. 1990) |
| 12 Oct. 1990 | Amar Ibrahim Daıarme | Tubas | Killed by troops during a clash. (H, JP, 14 Oct. 1990) |
| 14 Oct. 1990 | Mahmud Nimer (73) (or Abd el-Karim Abu Nimer (60)) | Khan Yunis camp | Killed by troops who came to arrest his son. The shooting occurred when the man tried to prevent his son's arrest. (H, JP, 15 Oct. 1990) |
| 22 Oct. 1990 | Mahmud Shaker Lahluh | Jenin | Shot and killed by troops during clashes. (H, JP, 23 Oct. 1990) |

| Date | Name and age | Place of residence | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 Oct. 1990 | Mahmud Abu Akar (19) | Dheisheh | Died in hospital of wounds sustained on 6 August 1988, when he was shot by troops during clashes. (H, 23 Oct. 1990) |
| 23 Oct. 1990 | Maher Ali Shaher (30) | Khirbet el-Adash, between Rafah and Khan Yunis | Killed by passengers of an Israeli car who opened fire at passengers of an Arab car. Three other family members were wounded. The attackers escaped. (H, JP, 24 Oct. 1990) |
| 24 Oct. 1990 | Salim al-Khaldi (25) | East Jerusalem | Died in hospital of wounds sustained on 8 Oct. 1990, when an Israeli tourist guide shot him in the abdomen. (H, 25 Oct. 1990) |
| 24 Oct. 1990 | Omar Sawane (39) | Silat al-Hartiya, near Jenin | Died in hospital of wounds sustained 24 hours earlier after he stabbed two Israeli female soldiers. It was not clear whether he was shot in the head while resisting arrest or injured after his hands were tied behind his back and he was severely beaten by an angry crowd. (JP, 25 Oct. 1990) |
| 30 Oct. 1990 | Issam Shafik al-Jamla (18) | Nablus | Shot to death by an Israeli guard after he stabbed an Israeli delivery truck guard. (H, JP, 31 Oct. 1990) |
| 30 Oct. 1990 | Ahmed Saruji (18) | Tulkarm camp | Killed by troops as he tried to flee after being arrested. Had been wanted by security forces for a year. (JP, 31 Oct. 1990) |

| Date | Name and age | Place of residence | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 Oct. 1990 | Muti'a al-Haj (19) | Jalkamus, near Jenin | Died in hospital of wounds sustained on 10 Sept. 1990 during a clash with troops. (H, 1 Nov. 1990) |
| 1 Nov. 1990 | Muhammad Jarussi (24) | Tulkarm camp | Died in hospital of wounds sustained the previous day during a clash between troops and masked youths. (H, JP, 2 Nov. 1990) |
| 3 Nov. 1990 | Mahmud Izzat al-Bassiuni (29) | Beit Hanun, Gaza Strip | Killed by troops during violent clashes. (H, JP, 4 Nov. 1990) |
| 6 Nov. 1990 | Muhammad Ali al-Khatib (65) and Maryam Suleiman Bashir Hassan (60) | Luban a-Sharkiya village | Killed by passengers of an Israeli car, probably in retaliation for the murder in New York of Rabbi Meir Kahane. The Israeli car was seen travelling, after the killing, towards the Eli settlement. (H, JP, 7 Nov. 1990) |

(b) List of other Palestinians killed as a result of the occupation

| Date | Name and age | Place of residence | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Sept. 1990 | Ataf Barhum (18) | Rafah refugee camp | A woman. Killed by a group of masked youths. (JP, 5 Sept. 1990) |
| 6 Sept. 1990 | Sami Harishi (60) | Jayus village, near Tulkarm | Stabbed to death by a group of masked men. (H, JP, 7 Sept. 1990) |
| 7 Sept. 1990 | Fahmi Abu-Libda (34) | Mughazi camp, Gaza | Shot. (JP, 9 Sept. 1990) |

| Date | Name and age | Place of residence | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Sept. 1990 | Etaf a-Nims (40) | Rafah | A woman. Killed by masked youths. (JP, 10 Sept. 1990) |
| 15 Sept. 1990 | Muhammed Abd Amira (52) | Jifna, near Ramallah | Shot. (H, JP, 16 Sept. 1990) |
| 20 Sept. 1990 | Aziz el-Rajub (35) | Dura, near Hebron | Shot and killed by masked men for unclear reasons. (JP, 23 Sept. 1990) |
| 20 Sept. 1990 | Hasan Sliman Zurub | Rafah camp | Shot and killed by masked men. (H, 23 Sept. 1990) |
| 20 Sept. 1990 | Naim Ismail (47) | Khan Yunis | An inmate in the Ketziot gaol. Was killed by another inmate. (H, 23 Sept. 1990) |
| 23 Sept. 1990 | Ibrahim el-Oarmi (25) | Tulkarm camp | His body was found near the village of Deir el-Ghasun, after he was kidnapped by masked men. (JP, 24 Sept. 1990) |
| 24 Sept. 1990 | Saleh Abu Ras (44) | Nablus | A well-known lawyer. His body was found in Zawata, north of Nablus, several days after he was kidnapped. (H, JP, 27 Sept. 1990) |
| 25 Sept. 1990 | Ibrahim Abu Abid (42) | Rafah camp | Killed by unidentified persons. (H, JP, 26 Sept. 1990) |
| 27 Sept. 1990 | Mustafa Abu Taha (or Ismail Abu Taha) (55) | Rafah | Shot and killed inside a mosque. (JP, 28 Sept. 1990 and H, 30 Sept. 1990) |

| Date | Name and age | Place of residence | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 27 Sept. 1990 | Ahmed Asfur (or Ahmed Asfuri Ninabzi) (30) | Abasan, Gaza Strip | Killed by masked youths. (JP, 28 Sept. 1990 and H, 30 Sept. 1990) |
| 29 Sept. 1990 | Muhammad Rushdi Jasser | Jenin | Killed by unidentified people, in unclear circumstances. (H, 30 Sept. 1990) |
| 29 Sept. 1990 | Mahmud Mustafa Abu Hasnin (50) | Gaza | Headmaster of the Salah-ed-din school in Gaza. Was killed by two masked men. (H, JP, 30 Sept. 1990) |
| 30 Sept. 1990 | Hamad Abd Kishta (53) | Rafah | Killed by masked youths. (H, JP, 1 Oct. 1990) |
| 30 Sept. 1990 | Adel Abu Daher (20) | Al-Katara, southern Gaza Strip | His body, with stab wounds, was discovered. Had been wanted by the security forces. (H, JP, 1 Oct. 1990) |
| 30 Sept. 1990 | Amad Khader Abu-Jaba | Jabalia camp | His body, with stab wounds, was discovered near Beit Lahiya. Was known to be a drug trafficker. (H, 1 Oct. 1990) |
| 4 Oct. 1990 | Ashraf Maadi Abu Abed (18) | Shabura, Rafah | Stabbed to death by masked people, in the presence of many people. (H, JP, 5 Oct. 1990) |
| 6 Oct. 1990 | Samir Khalil Hamad (27) | Beit Hanun | Killed by masked people. (H, JP, 7 Oct. 1990) |
| 6 Oct. 1990 | Mustafa Hussein Abu Ukul (30) | Jabalia | Killed, allegedly for being a drug dealer. (H, JP, 7 Oct. 1990) |

| Date | Name and age | Place of residence | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 Oct. 1990 | Yahya Mahmud Hassan Atrash (26) | Sajai'ya | An inmate in Ketziot gaol. Killed by another inmate, Sha'aban Hassouna, 22, from Gaza. (H, JP, 7 Oct. 1990) |
| 6 Oct. 1990 | Tahrid Abu Ayash (36) | Beit Omar, near Hebron | A mother of seven. Was shot dead by masked people. (H, JP, 8 Oct. 1990) |
| 8 Oct. 1990 | Fuad Zorub (30) | Rafah | Shot dead by masked persons. (H, JP, 9 Oct. 1990) |
| 12 Oct. 1990 | Rafah Ali Mahmud Jaradat (31) | Jenin | Stabbed to death. (H, JP, 14 Oct. 1990) |
| 16 Oct. 1990 | Maryam Abu Kamrah (51) | Tulkarm camp | Stabbed to death by masked people. (H, JP, 17 Oct. 1990) |
| 17 Oct. 1990 | Walid Taleb (23) | Jenin camp | (H, JP, 18 Oct. 1990) |
| 18 Oct. 1990 | Musleh Khalaf (52) | Jenin | Principal of the Jenin high-school. (H, JP, 21 Oct. 1990) |
| 19 Oct. 1990 | Walid al-Maneh (26) | Jenin camp | Shot and killed by masked people. (H, JP, 22 Oct. 1990) |
| 21 Oct. 1990 | Ali Abu Bakr (22) | Al-Yibna camp, Rafah | Shot and killed by masked people. (H, JP, 22 Oct. 1990) |
| 21 Oct. 1990 | Riad al-Biuk (42) | Khan Yunis | Shot in the head by masked people. (H, JP, 23 Oct. 1990) |
| 23 Oct. 1990 | Ibrahim Hamdan Fuja (35) | Rafah | Killed in unclear circumstances. His body was found in a car near Khan Yunis. (H, JP, 24 Oct. 1990) |

| Date | Name and age | Place of residence | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 Oct. 1990 | Ahmad Hassan (or Shaada) (40) | Rafah | (H, JP, 24 Oct. 1990) |
| 23 Oct. 1990 | Mahmud Damara (40) | Mazra'a, near Ramallah | His body was found after he was abducted by masked men. Was stabbed to death. (JP, 24 Oct. 1990) |
| 23 Oct. 1990 | An unidentified woman (30) | Rujayb, near Nablus | Stabbed to death. (JP, 24 Oct. 1990) |
| 24 Oct. 1990 | Muhammad Azar (50) | Nur Shams | His body was found after he was abducted by masked men. (H, JP, 25 Oct. 1990) |
| 25 Oct. 1990 | Faisal Amara | Naalin, near Ramallah | Mukhtar of the village. (H, JP, 26 Oct. 1990) |
| 26 Oct. 1990 | Ibrahim Nimer (19) | Khan Yunis | Killed by masked persons. (H, JP, 28 Oct. 1990) |
| 28 Oct. 1990 | Adnan Abu Rok (24) | Abasan | Stabbed to death by masked people. (H, 29 Oct. 1990) |
| 28 Oct. 1990 | Haider Namnam | Shati | Stabbed to death by masked people. (H, 29 Oct. 1990) |
| 28 Oct. 1990 | Mohammed Kullab (32) | Khan Yunis | Stabbed to death. (H, JP, 29 Oct. 1990) |
| 30 Oct. 1990 | Khalil al-Najar (45) | Rafah camp | Shot dead by masked men. (JP, 31 Oct. 1990) |
| 3 Nov. 1990 | Tawfik Barakah (35) | Bani Suheila, Gaza Strip | (JP, 4 Nov. 1990) |
| 3 Nov. 1990 | Mahmud Juma'a Samari | Gaza Strip | Stabbed to death. (H, 4 Nov. 1990) |
| 7 Nov. 1990 | Salam al-Muhur (45) | Ta'anek village north of Jenin | A former policeman. Killed by masked persons. (H, JP, 8 Nov. 1990) |

| Date | Name and age | Place of residence | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 9 Nov. 1990 | Fuad Abdullah | Shati camp | Died after being stabbed in the neck by masked youths. (JP, 11 Nov. 1990) |
| 10 Nov. 1990 | Marwan Rahawi (35) | Shabura camp, Rafah | Shot by masked youths. (JP, 11 Nov. 1990) |
| 10 Nov. 1990 | Madlila al-Amsi (55) | Nusseirat camp, Gaza Strip | Died in hospital of wounds sustained two weeks earlier when masked persons stabbed her. (H, 11 Nov. 1990) |
| 10 Nov. 1990 | Riad Mahmud (25) | Shati camp | Strangled to death by masked persons. (H, 11 Nov. 1990) |
| 10 Nov. 1990 | Kharabi a-Shakra (39) | Khan Yunis camp | Axed to death by masked youths. (JP, 11 Nov. 1990) |
| 18 Nov. 1990 | Muhammad Shraim (19) | Jaba | Killed by another villager. The victim was among a group of masked youths. (H, JP, 19 Nov. 1990) |
| 18 Nov. 1990 | Salah Hajazi (28) | Rafah | A teacher in an UNRWA school. Was killed by masked men. (H, JP, 19 Nov. 1990) |
| 18 Nov. 1990 | Mussa Abu Arafat (45) | Abassan el-Kbire (Gaza) | Killed by masked youths. (JP, 19 Nov. 1990) |
| 20 Nov. 1990 | Yussuf Muhammad Abu el-Alenin (16) | Rafah | Killed by masked men. (JP, 21 Nov. 1990) |
| 20 Nov. 1990 | Unidentified (about 20) | | His body was found near Khan Yunis. (JP, 21 Nov. 1990) |

| Date | Name and age | Place of residence | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 Nov. 1990 | Hasni Ahmed (24) | Balata camp | Killed by masked men. (H, JP, 25 Nov. 1990) |
| 23 Nov. 1990 | Said Balawi (32) | Jenin | Killed by masked men. (H, JP, 25 Nov. 1990) |
| 24 Nov. 1990 | Kassem Abdallah (70) | El-Karara village, near Khan Yunis | Killed by masked youths after his brother killed a member of their family. (JP, 25 Nov. 1990) |
| 27 Nov. 1990 | Yussuf Abu Zeitun | Yasid | A school principal. Killed by three teenagers who later admitted they had interrogated him, but said they had not intended to kill him. (JP, 29 Nov. 1990) |
| 29 Nov. 1990 | Lutfi al-Saadi (51) | Tulkarm camp | (H, JP, 30 Nov. 1990) |

(c) The Temple Mount incidents and related developments

19. On 8 October 1990, police and border police opened fire at a crowd of Muslims on the Temple Mount, killing 19 (see list) and injuring some 200. Some 120 Arabs were arrested, including Faisal Husseini. Fourteen Jewish worshippers and six police or border police personnel were also injured. According to press reports the incident started at 10.30 a.m., prompted by rumours that members of the Jewish extremist group, the Temple Mount Faithful, would attempt to hold a religious ceremony of "laying a cornerstone for the third Jewish temple", replacing the Al-Aqsa Mosque. Calls for a holy war (jihad) were heard from a mosque loudspeaker and the Muslims started throwing stones at a crowd of some 20,000 Jewish worshippers who gathered at the Western Wall (or Wailing Wall - the most sacred site for Judaism). At the same time, a crowd of Arabs attacked the police outpost on the Temple Mount, setting it on fire and injuring two policemen inside. Reinforcements were summoned, since at the beginning of the rioting there were only 45 border policemen present in the area. When reinforcements arrived they used live ammunition, including bursts of automatic fire in order to quell the rioting. Police took control of the Temple Mount after 45 minutes. Inspector-General of Police Ya'acov Terner, who arrived on the scene, defended the decision to use live fire saying that the riot was planned well in advance and that police found piles of stones and barrels full of nails, bottles and bits of iron. Following the incidents curfews were imposed across almost the entire Gaza Strip and many areas in the West Bank and the IDF sent reinforcements to prevent an upsurge of violence. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 October 1990)

20. On 10 October 1990, the Jerusalem Magistrates Court extended by 10 days the detention of Faisal Husseini, and of the Muslim cleric Sheikh Mohammad al-Jamal. Both are suspected of incitement leading to the rioting on the Temple Mount. Another 77 suspected rioters had their detention extended by 8 to 15 days. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 October 1990)

21. On 12 October 1990, it was reported that doctors in the Makassed hospital, where most of the casualties of the incidents were hospitalized, said in a press conference that many of the wounded and dead were shot in the back, probably while fleeing. Six of the 30 people still hospitalized remained in critical condition. Dr. Mustafa Barghouti, chairman of the Arab Doctors Association, said that patients who were present on the Temple Mount told him that the rioting did not begin with stone-throwing. By the time stones were thrown the shooting had already begun and police had evacuated thousands of Jewish worshippers from the Western Wall area. (Jerusalem Post, 12 October 1990)

22. On 14 October 1990, a report on the incidents prepared by Betzelem was issued. It was prepared on the basis of affidavits collected from Palestinians and statements given by Israeli security personnel. The report's main findings are the following: the clash apparently began when Palestinians threw stones at police, causing them to fire tear-gas, which many people who did not see the stone-throwing may have taken to be an unprovoked attack. This led to an escalation of violence, a retreat of the police from the Temple Mount and their return in force to suppress the riot. According to the report it was the police stationed on the roof of the border police headquarters, overlooking the Western Wall, who began firing with live ammunition, causing the first casualties. This was followed by an attack and

burning of the police station at the northern end of the Temple Mount compound. Another group threw stones for more than 15 minutes over the Temple Mount Wall into the Western Wall plaza below, which had already been emptied. At 11.00 a.m. about 200 police rushed into the compound in two groups, firing live ammunition and causing most of the fatalities. During that stage some police sprayed the area from the hip with automatic fire, hitting people indiscriminately, including people who were fleeing and medical personnel treating the wounded. The shooting continued for at least 30 minutes, and according to some witnesses for over an hour. Earlier, the Ramallah-based human rights group Al-Haq claimed that the clash began when police fired tear-gas for no apparent reason. According to the Betzelem report's findings, "if there were stages in which concrete mortal danger existed, these were brief, at the outset of the riot, when most (of the six) security personnel and (22 Jewish) worshippers were hurt. But precisely in these stages, virtually no use was made of live fire". The report concluded that there was sufficient reason to establish an independent judicial inquiry with the power to subpoena witnesses. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 October 1990)

23. On 16 October 1990, it was reported that according to Palestinian medical personnel shots were fired at an Arab ambulance near the Al-Aqsa Mosque, while three wounded people and two nurses were inside. One of the nurses was injured from the shooting and could no longer give medical aid to the wounded. The testimony was included in a report prepared by a group of Israeli and Palestinian doctors, submitted to the Zamir committee (the official committee of inquiry set up by the Prime Minister). Other findings of the report were that the security personnel had fired at people's backs. Five wounded persons said they had been shot from the short distance of 2 metres, indiscriminately, and also from a helicopter. According to testimonies the firing of tear-gas and rubber bullets continued even near the Makassed hospital. Other testimonies indicated that border policemen fired rubber bullets on family members of dead or wounded persons, in the hospital, minutes after they were told to leave the place. (Ha'aretz, 16 October 1990)

24. On 19 October 1990, the detention of Faisal Husseini and Sheikh al-Jamal was extended by seven and five days, respectively, at the Jerusalem Magistrates Court. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 October 1990)

25. On 22 October 1990, Sheikh al-Jamal, the Al-Aqsa Mosque Vice-Mufti, was released on NIS 20,000 ($10,000) bail. He was suspected of inciting the riots on the Temple Mount. On 24 October 1990, Faisal Husseini was also released on bail. (Jerusalem Post, 23 October 1990; Ha'aretz, 25 October 1990)

26. On 26 October 1990, the Zamir committee of inquiry presented its findings to Prime Minister Shamir. The report supported the Government's main contention that the police were justified in opening fire at the rioters. It said the killings resulted from violence incited by Palestinian rioters. Nevertheless, it noted that there were cases of indiscriminate firing and it severely criticized the police for failing to anticipate events and heed warning signals before the riots. The report called for administrative changes in the police but made no recommendations for dismissals. The report differed from the Government version of events in that it produced no evidence that Palestinians had plotted days in advance to stone Jewish worshippers at the Western Wall. The report was severely criticized by Betzelem

on the grounds that it was based on the testimonies of one party (the committee's appeals to meet with witnesses from the High Muslim Council and the Waqf administration had been rejected, according to the Zamir committee report). Betzelem also criticized the report for failing to investigate the main question of opening fire and loss of human lives, and for failing to note on what evidence and sources it based its findings and conclusions. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 and 29 October 1990)

27. On 30 October 1990, the High Muslim Council published its report on the Temple Mount incidents, saying that it was a "massacre planned by Israeli leaders". The report saw signs of premeditation in a police ban on tourists entering the Temple Mount that morning and in the decision to allow unrestricted Muslim access. (Jerusalem Post, 31 October 1990)

(d) Other incidents linked with the uprising

28. On 1 September 1990, Fahed Ahmed Samrat, 16, from Jericho, was electrocuted when he tried to put a Palestinian flag on an electricity pole. According to Palestinian sources, Inshirah al-Qadi, 19, from the Tel al-Sultan neighbourhood in Ramallah, miscarried and lost quadruplets when she was overwhelmed by tear-gas on her way to the United Nations clinic. In Awarta, near Nablus, Fursan Saadeh, 16, was shot and injured. In Bethlehem two were shot and injured, including Issa Abadin, 20, who was shot in the chest and seriously injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 10 September 1990)

29. On 2 September 1990, five Palestinians were injured in a small number of clashes with troops - three of them in Kabatiya and two in the Gaza Strip. Two petrol bombs were thrown at Israeli cars in Nablus and Tulkarm. Light material damage was caused and the IDF carried out searches and arrests. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 10 September 1990)

30. On 3 September 1990, a general strike was observed in the Gaza Strip. Three people were injured in clashes. In Kafr Dan, near Jenin, soldiers in civilian clothes shot and wounded a local resident, Hisham Merei, 32, and later arrested him. Clashes were reported in Balata camp and in Nablus. In Birqin village, near Jenin, troops and civil administration officials carried out a tax and arrests raid. (Ha'aretz, 4 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 10 September 1990)

31. On 4 September 1990, six people were injured in clashes with troops. Two Yabed residents, Nasser al-Khatib, 12, and Jamil Abu-Bukr, 55, were shot and injured. Three persons were injured in continuing clashes in the Gaza Strip, where, according to Arab sources, clashes with troops resulting in injuries occurred daily in the Rafah and Khan Yunis camps. Two Israeli women were slightly injured when the bus in which they were travelling was stoned in East Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 10 September 1990)

32. On 5 September 1990, a small number of incidents were reported as Palestinians marked the 1,000th day of the uprising. A border police sapper was slightly injured when a bomb he was dismantling went off near Khan Yunis. The area was placed under curfew for several hours. Troops carried out arrests in Burkin village. Two cars were set on fire in East Jerusalem. An Israeli woman was

injured by a stone in Hebron and a soldier was hit by a stone in Ramallah. Local sources said that Kusai Amarneh, from Yabed, whose injury had been reported the previous day, was taken to hospital suffering from a broken skull. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 September 1990)

33. On 6 September 1990, a strike called by the Islamic Jihad was partially observed in the West Bank, but was total in the Gaza Strip. A masked youth, Taysir Barawi Abdel Rahman, 23, was shot and seriously wounded by border policemen in Gaza. The troops opened fire when the youth refused to obey an order to stop and started throwing "dangerous objects" at them. Four others were injured in clashes in Gaza. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 10 September 1990)

34. In demonstrations and clashes over the weekend of 7 and 8 September 1990 eight people were injured, including Hani Ayshe, 17, from Balata, who was hit in the head by a rubber bullet, and Fahd Asad Abdu, 25, from Nablus. Six were injured in the Gaza Strip. A policeman was slightly injured near Silwan, East Jerusalem, in the explosion of a pipe-bomb. A petrol bomb was thrown into the courtyard of a home in the Muslim Quarter of Jerusalem's Old City. One person was killed (see table) and another, Salman Kdeeh, 35, from Khuz'a village near Khan Yunis, was shot and seriously injured. Troops carried out searches and arrests in the casbah of Nablus and in nearby villages. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 10 and 17 September 1990)

35. On 9 September 1990, a serious clash was reported in Beita. One youth was shot and killed (see table). The IDF was investigating the incident. Clashes were also reported in Shati camp and the Sheikh Radwan area in Gaza after a 65-year-old woman was shot and wounded by a metal bullet. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 17 September 1990)

36. On 10 September 1990, at least eight Palestinians were injured, some seriously, in fighting between Hamas and PLO supporters in Tulkarm camp. The clash began when Fatah activists in the nearby village of Bal'a prevented the local imam from delivering a sermon. Two children from Khan Yunis, Yuzaar el-Buraki, 11, and his sister Rudyana, 8, were seriously injured when a hand grenade they were playing with exploded. In Salfit, a soldier was slightly injured by a stone. An improvised roadside bomb exploded near a military car in Ramallah, but no damage was caused. Clashes with troops were reported in Jenin, Askar camp, Yabed, Kabatiya and the Gaza Strip, where three were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 September 1990)

37. On 11 September 1990, two persons from the village of Jalkamus, near Jenin, were shot and injured in circumstances that were not clear: Amer Tahsin Tawfik, 21, was shot in the abdomen and Matieh Abdel-Latias, 19, was shot in the chest. The IDF denied any involvement. Following clashes in several Gaza Strip camps troops entered a mosque in Bureij and arrested some 40 people suspected of stone-throwing. A 13-year-old boy was shot and injured in the thigh. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 17 September 1990)

38. On 12 September 1990, an Israeli policeman, Eli Gabar, 25, was shot in the neck as he was standing in Tapu'ah Junction, east of Ariel, in the West Bank. In Tulkarm troops burst into the municipality and arrested over 40 people during a

meeting between Hamas and PLO supporters. Some 20 people were later released. In continuing clashes three Palestinians and an Israeli soldier were injured. In Askar, some 40 masked men attacked Assad Burini. He was saved by soldiers who entered the camp. Troops arrested several persons in Nablus, Rumane, Kafr Na'ama and Deir Dibwan. Among those arrested was Salah Hikmet al-Masri, 40, a prominent Nablus businessman and member of the board of governors of Al-Najah University. Several cars were set on fire in East Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 17 September 1990)

39. On 12 and 13 September 1990, three cases of miscarriages from gas inhalation were reported in the Gaza Strip. Soldiers shot a Palestinian girl in the face and arrested several youths in Jabalia refugee camp. Another Palestinian was shot in Hebron. (Al-Fajr, 17 September 1990)

40. On 13 September 1990, a Palestinian youth was injured in Ramallah when a home-made bomb he was preparing went off. He was arrested and taken to hospital. In Madama, near Nablus, two people attacked a military bus with axes, smashed several of its windows and fled. Border police raided several houses in Ras el-Amud, East Jerusalem, and confiscated TV sets and video-recorders. They also set up a roadblock and collected taxes due for car radios. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 17 September 1990)

41. A small number of incidents was reported over the weekend of 14 and 15 September 1990. Eight people were injured in clashes, including a 12-year-old boy in Askar, who was hit in the eye by a rubber bullet, and a 16-year-old boy in Nablus. According to Palestinian sources troops used gravel-throwing machines against protesters in Jabalia and Rafah camps. Clashes were also reported in Sheikh Radwan, Gaza. The home of Hussein Bashkar, 39, from Askar, was surrounded by 40 masked people who attempted to abduct him. He injured one of them by dropping a stone from the second floor of his house. An Israeli reservist, David Baruch, 37, from Ashkelon, was killed when his commander accidentally shot his rifle after a chase of stone-throwers in Kafr Malik, near Ramallah. It was established that the commander, and the other soldiers, had used live bullets instead of plastic and rubber bullets. Four members of a cell were arrested in Silwan. Several cars were set on fire in East Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 September 1990)

42. On 15 and 16 September 1990, 50 Palestinians were arrested in the Sabra neighbourhood of Gaza City. Israeli military jeeps hit a 40-year-old man in Shati refugee camp and a 32-year-old man in Rimal, near Gaza City. At least 100 youths were arrested in the Ramallah area in the last few days. In Nablus, violent confrontations with the army left one youth seriously wounded by gunshot. (Al-Fajr, 24 September 1990)

43. On 16 September 1990, serious clashes were reported in the Gaza Strip. One person was killed (see table) and two were injured. Atef Abu Odeh, 30, and his father Khalil, were shot by unknown men as their car stopped near a mosque at Khan Yunis. The son was shot in the neck and seriously injured. The father was shot in the arm. Six masked youths beat Samir Khusu, 28, in Gaza in front of hundreds of onlookers. The man, an alleged drug-dealer, was injured and hospitalized. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 September 1990)

44. On 17 September 1990, eight youths were injured, one seriously, during clashes with troops in Nablus and Bureij camps. The three youths injured in Nablus were identified as Hamad al-Sahel, Hamad Sbeih and Mujdi Kamel. According to Arab sources the incident occurred when soldiers opened fire at youths who threw stones at their vehicle. A general strike was observed in the territories to commemorate the Sabra and Shatila massacres. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 24 September 1990)

45. On 18 September 1990, Marwan Hamed, from Zawiya, was hospitalized in Nablus after allegedly being severely beaten by soldiers. (Ha'aretz, 19 September 1990)

46. On 18 September 1990, three Palestinians were reported hit by Israeli jeeps in the Gaza Strip. (Al-Fajr, 24 September 1990)

47. Widespread disturbances and serious incidents were reported over the Jewish New Year holiday and the weekend (19 to 22 September 1990). In Bureij camp, Gaza, an Israeli reservist, Amnon Pomerantz, 46, was stoned and burned to death. The incident occurred after he entered the camp by mistake, driving his car, and accidentally injured two youths as he was trying to flee from the crowd of stone-throwers. The incident provoked widespread rioting. Youths hurled stones at the reservist until he lost consciousness. Some of them poured gas on his car, setting it alight and burning Pomerantz to death. A curfew was imposed on the camp and some 30 people were arrested. Troops carried out house-to-house searches. The Gaza Strip was declared a closed military area, but was later opened to journalists. Defence Minister Moshe Arens ordered the demolition of houses belonging to those directly involved in the killing or those who helped them. Following the killing, rioting broke out in many areas. In Shufat camp, north of Jerusalem, 6 people were injured in clashes, when 150 rioters tried to storm a border police look-out post. According to eye-witness reports, after 24 of the rioters were arrested, men in plainclothes arrived in cars with West Bank licence plates and started to beat up residents with iron bars. In Tulkarm a woman, Rana Abu Kishek, stabbed a soldier with a kitchen knife. She was arrested. In Salfit, a 13-year-old boy, Ibrahim Hamad, was shot and wounded in the knee. Over the holiday and the weekend, two persons were killed (see table) and several wounded, including a woman aged 40, Abayan Abu Taher, from the Gaza Strip, who was seriously injured by masked people. Two wanted youths were arrested: Yasser Bulbul, 22, and Nasser Assayeh, 28, both from Nablus. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 24 September 1990, 1 October 1990)

48. On 23 September 1990, in continuing clashes in the Gaza Strip camp, eight people were shot and wounded. In Nablus, Dr. Nihad el-Masri, a Hamas supporter, was attacked by masked men. In reaction to the attack, a general strike was held in Nablus. In Salfit, a 13-year-old boy was slightly injured in the leg and four others were hospitalized after being beaten. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 1 October 1990)

49. On 24 September 1990, in scattered clashes with troops four Arabs were injured in Jabalia camp after a curfew was lifted. In Nablus, a petrol bomb was thrown at an IDF jeep. No one was hurt. In response troops raided 12 houses in the area. In Salfit, three youths were hospitalized with injuries caused by beatings. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 September 1990)

50. On 25 September 1990, following the serious incident in Bureij camp during the Jewish New Year holiday, clashes were reported in all towns and camps in the Gaza Strip, where a general strike was observed. Eight Palestinians were shot and injured. In incidents in the West Bank a 16-year-old youth from Tubas, Mahmun Salamat, was shot and injured in the head by a rubber bullet. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 September 1990; Al Fajr, 1 October 1990)

51. On 25 September 1990, three incidents of attacks on Israeli police and soldiers were reported in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem. (Al-Fajr, 1 October 1990)

52. On 26 September 1990, a general strike was held in the territories, in sympathy with Iraq. In clashes with troops, despite the curfews, four people were injured. Several soldiers were slightly injured in stone-throwing incidents in the West Bank. Troops raided Kafr a-Labd near Tulkarm. Four people were injured in stone-throwing incidents in East Jerusalem. Mohammed Barakat, 53, a United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) employee in Ein Beit el-Ma camp near Nablus, alleged that he was beaten by soldiers after he refused to lead them to the homes of wanted residents. He made an official complaint to the civil administration office in Nablus. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 1 October 1990)

53. On 27 September 1990, a 15-year-old girl from Kalkilya, Maisa Mansur, was slightly injured by fragments of a bullet after youths threw stones at a border police post. Two men were killed (see table) and one, Issar Sabeh, 32, from Dhahiriya, was attacked and beaten by masked people. Troops carried out a raid in Awarta, arrested several people, including the 75-year-old Imam, Abed Awad, and uprooted 200 olive trees. In East Jerusalem there were several stone-throwing incidents. Two Israelis were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 1 October 1990)

54. The West Bank and the Gaza Strip were closed during the Yom Kippur holiday (28 and 29 September 1990). Serious clashes were reported in several East Jerusalem neighbourhoods, Silwan, Shufat and Issawiya. In Silwan 100 masked youths clashed with border police. Three were injured by rubber bullets including one, Taher Odeh, 17, who was in a coma. Four men were killed (see table). In clashes in the Gaza Strip eight Palestinians were injured. A 10-year-old boy from Jalazun camp, Eiman Sheikh Kassem, was injured during a clash. In Beit Furik troops arrested Ibrahim Khatobeh, 24, who had been wanted for two years. A petrol bomb was thrown at a border police post in Ramallah. No damage was caused. A resident of the Sabra neighbourhood in Gaza, Maein Rashid Ikra, 19, alleged that border policemen had detained him and ordered him to clear a stone barricade. When he refused they allegedly placed him on a burning tyre, and he was hospitalized with serious burn injuries. An IDF spokesman said no such case was known, and nobody by that name was to be found in the Shifa hospital, where the youth had reportedly been hospitalized. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 8 October 1990)

55. On 30 September 1990, all the major West Bank towns were on strike, in sympathy with the Bureij camp. Serious clashes were reported in several places; in the most serious clash, one person was shot and killed (see table) and 21 injured, including 4 seriously, among them a 10-year-old boy. The clash broke

out when two border police jeeps entered the village of Jamain, near Kalkilya, and were attacked with stones. The troops then opened fire at the crowd, as they believed themselves to be in a life-threatening situation. The village was placed under curfew. Clashes were also reported throughout the Gaza Strip. In one incident an unidentified Arab was injured when a bomb he was trying to plant under a bridge near Ashdod exploded. Clashes were also reported in Shufat, East Jerusalem. Several people were arrested. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 October 1990; Al-Fajr, 8 October 1990)

56. On 1 October 1990, a general strike, called by Hamas was observed in the Gaza Strip. Clashes were reported in Shufat and Kalandiya, north of Jerusalem. A youth, aged 20, was shot by troops and seriously injured. Five Gaza residents were injured. (Ha'aretz, 2 October 1990)

57. On 2 October 1990, serious clashes were reported in Jenin, where three were killed (see list) and another three injured. Clashes were also reported in the Gaza Strip, where four Arabs were injured. Two IDF soldiers were injured from stones. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 October 1990)

58. On 3 and 4 October 1990, in a small number of clashes over the Jewish holiday of Succoth (Tabernacles) four people were injured. A cell affiliated to the Fatah was uncovered in Nablus. Several members were captured. In East Jerusalem a grenade was thrown at border policemen, injuring two and two Arab passers-by. The area was sealed. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 October 1990)

59. On 5 and 6 October 1990, a general strike called by the Islamic Jihad was observed in the territories. In scattered clashes four were injured, including one, Lutfi Akhras, 18, from Dheisheh, critically. He was shot in the head at close range with a rubber bullet during clashes with stone-throwers. A petrol bomb was thrown at an IDF patrol in Khan Yunis. Clashes were also reported in Isawiya, East Jerusalem, where five people were slightly injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 October 1990)

60. On 7 October 1990, five people were shot and injured in clashes in Nablus and the Gaza Strip, when troops broke into a Khan Yunis mosque. Another mosque was broken into in Sabra neighbourhood, Gaza, and material was confiscated. The raid took place while a 24-hour curfew was imposed. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 October 1990)

61. On 8 October 1990, following the Temple Mount incidents (see paras. 19 to 27 above) rioting broke out in the territories, in particular in the Gaza Strip, where two were killed (see list) and 73 injured. Nine border policemen were injured. The entire Gaza Strip was placed under curfew and troop reinforcements were sent to prevent further disturbances. Rioting was also reported in Nablus and in many refugee camps in the West Bank. Curfews were imposed in Nablus and most of the camps. Several people were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 October 1990)

62. On 9 October 1990, seven people were injured in scattered incidents, as a general curfew was in force in the entire Gaza Strip and in many West Bank areas. A general strike was observed. Clashes were reported in Far'a camp which was under curfew for 14 days. Four residents were injured with live bullets and had to be

hospitalized. They included a 10-year-old child, Jafar Sufiyan Saffer, and a pregnant woman, Ibtisan Mansur. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 October 1990)

63. On 10 and 11 October 1990, despite widespread curfews, scattered clashes were reported in various towns in the territories. In Jenin, a four-year-old child, Rawan Horani, was hit in the head with a rubber bullet and hospitalized with minor injuries. In the Gaza Strip some 20 people were injured by troops, most of them when the army tried to break up the wake of a Jabalia man killed earlier. According to Palestinian sources a woman aged 55, Subhiya Khalifa, was shot by settlers from Brakha and slightly injured. In East Jerusalem unrest continued. Police used tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse demonstrators and stone-throwers in Shufat and other East Jerusalem areas. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 October 1990)

64. Two youths were killed in clashes over the weekend of 12 and 13 October 1990 (see table). Another youth, Hatem al-Asadi, 17, from Khan Yunis, died while trying to hang a Palestinian flag from an electrical wire. Four people were injured in clashes in the Gaza Strip. A charge was thrown at an IDF patrol in Gaza, causing no damage or injuries. Rioting was reported in Tulkarm, after youths called on the population to clash with troops. Troops used tear-gas and rubber bullets to disperse the crowd and a curfew was imposed. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 October 1990)

65. On 14 October 1990, following the killing of an old man in Khan Yunis (see table) rioting broke out in the town. In other clashes in the Gaza Strip five people were injured while violating the curfews. Two Arabs were injured in clashes in Ramallah and Nablus. A resident of Jenin camp, Jamal Shahi, 26, was hospitalized with a bullet wound in the arm. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 October 1990)

66. On 15 October 1990, a general strike continued in the Gaza Strip. Heavy riots broke out as curfews were lifted, and 18 people were shot and injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 October 1990)

67. On 16 October 1990, the general curfew in the Gaza Strip was lifted after eight days, but the region remained a closed military area. Clashes were reported in several Gaza Strip localities. Eleven people were injured. In Rafah, Mohammed Kishta, 45, was shot and seriously injured. Curfews were lifted in Hebron and the Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 October 1990)

68. On 17 October 1990, five Gaza Strip residents were injured in continuing clashes with troops. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 October 1990)

69. On 18 October 1990, a serious clash took place in the Shabura neighbourhood in Rafah when troops took over a house, belonging to Muhammad al-Akhras, and hoisted the Israeli flag. Hundreds of residents attacked the new post with stones. Troops fired tear-gas and plastic bullets. Military sources said 26 were injured, but local sources put the number of injured at 55 and said several had live bullet wounds. Others sustained beating injuries or were treated for gas inhalation. Riots broke out in other camps and another four residents were injured. The troops later vacated the post. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 October 1990)

70. Heavy clashes continued in the Gaza Strip over the weekend of 19 and 20 October 1990. In one clash in the Khan Yunis camp some 50 residents were injured. The director of the UNRWA office in the area, Jacques Meyer, and his deputy Abd al-Rauf Issa, were also injured when they tried to mediate between the IDF and the demonstrators. UNRWA filed a complaint with the civil administration. Another four residents were injured in Jabalia and Shati camps and in the town of Gaza. Two persons were killed in Jenin (see table) and a Rafah resident was seriously injured. In the West Bank there were few incidents. In Ramallah a petrol bomb was thrown at an army jeep, causing material damage. Hebron and Tulkarm were declared closed military areas. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 October 1990)

71. On 21 October 1990, three Israelis, residents of the West Jerusalem suburb of Bak'a, were stabbed to death and a 13-year-old boy was wounded by a Palestinian aged 19, Said Salah Abu-Sirhan, from Obeidiya village near Bethlehem, who was arrested after the killings. The victims were named as Iris Azulay, an 18-year-old female soldier in the military police, Eli Altaratz, 43, and Shalom Charlie Chelouche, 28, an off-duty member of the police special operations unit. The injured boy is Amikam Kovner. Following the killings anti-Arab disturbances were reported in Jerusalem. Police rescued several Arab workers who were attacked by Jews. Israeli police decided not to allow Arabs from the territories to enter Jerusalem until further notice. Police sent reinforcements to Jerusalem and road blocks were placed on roads leading from the territories into Israel. Elsewhere in the territories only scattered incidents were reported. Four people were injured in Jabalia and Khan Yunis camps. One person was killed in Khan Yunis (see table). A 60-year-old woman, Hadiya Mograbi, from Askar camp, collapsed and died while shouting at soldiers who came to arrest her two sons. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 October 1990)

72. On 22 October 1990, the ban on entry to Jerusalem continued for residents of the territories. An Israeli civilian, Moshe Koren, 46, was stabbed and injured in Neve Yaacov, East Jerusalem, by a resident of Hizma, aged 19, who escaped. Another stabbing attempt occurred in a park in West Jerusalem. A 23-year-old Arab from Beit Jala tried to stab a policeman. He was captured. A false rumour that 11 Arab workers had been killed in Israel sparked off riots in the West Bank. One person died (see table) and 16 were injured in the Jenin and Tulkarm areas. In Khan Yunis a youth stabbed and injured a soldier. The soldier's companion fired at the attacker and wounded him. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 October 1990)

73. On 23 October 1990, four Palestinians were killed (see table). One Palestinian was killed (see table) and three of his relatives injured when passengers of a car with Israeli licence plates opened fire on their car, which was on its way to the Gaza Strip. The injured relatives are Riad, 17, Kamal, 22, and Fawzi Shaher, 28. Security forces gave chase, but the attackers have not yet been captured. The incident triggered rioting in Rafah and Khan Yunis. Eight people were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 October 1990)

74. On 24 October 1990, in scattered clashes in the Gaza Strip four people were injured. Several incidents were reported in the West Bank, as IDF troops poured into the territories and Arab workers were barred from entering Israel. Marches

and demonstrations were held in Nablus and Jenin, despite the curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 October 1990)

75. On 25 October 1990, a general strike, called by Hamas, was observed in the second day of sealing of the territories from Israel. One person was killed (see table) and several others attacked and wounded. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 October 1990)

76. In a small number of incidents over the weekend of 26 and 27 October 1990 three people were injured in the Gaza Strip. In Jabalia camp an IDF patrol was fired upon. No one was hurt. Following the shooting troops moved in and detained 20 suspects. One person was murdered in Khan Yunis (see table). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 October 1990)

77. On 28 October 1990, a general strike, called by the "unified command" of the uprising, was observed in the territories. A relative calm prevailed and only a small number of incidents was reported. Four were injured in the Gaza Strip. IDF raids were carried out in Ramin and A-Til, in the West Bank. (Ha'aretz, 30 October 1990)

78. On 30 October 1990, Arab attacks on Israelis continued. In Nablus, a youth aged 18 stabbed an Israeli delivery truck guard and tried to seize a sub-machine-gun from him. The youth was shot dead by a passenger of a military car. He was identified as Issam al-Jamla, 18. The Israeli guard, Dan Gindar, 32, was hospitalized with stab wounds. In East Jerusalem, a Ramallah resident stabbed and slightly injured a policeman, Carmel Spritzer, 36. The attacker, Nidal Jadal, 16, from Kibiya village, near Ramallah, was arrested. Three people were injured in Nablus and a curfew was imposed. In other incidents a youth was killed in clashes in the Tulkarm camp (see table) and three others were injured. They were identified as Marwan Nayef, 15, Abed Rahman Saruji, 17, and Najeh Deadas, 19. One person from Rafah was killed (see table). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 31 October 1990)

79. On 31 October 1990, an Israeli soldier was injured in Gaza when gunmen opened fire on his patrol and then disappeared. A Palestinian truck driver, Adel Rahman Osruf, 33, was seriously injured, and his 12-year-old brother Issa slightly injured when troops at a checkpoint near Ansar 2 prison, on Gaza's beach front, opened fire at him after he refused police orders to halt. A serious clash was reported near Danaba, in the Tulkarm area, when troops opened fire at masked youths and wounded two of them. Another four were captured with guns that turned out to be toys. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 November 1990)

80. On 1 November 1990, a small number of incidents were reported. Four persons were injured in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 November 1990)

81. Rioting, reported as the worst since the beginning of the uprising, swept the Gaza Strip over the weekend of 2 and 3 November 1990. Three persons were killed (see lists) and over 150 were injured. Five IDF soldiers were slightly injured. The rioting erupted after the announced suicide in Gaza gaol of a Beit Hanun resident (see chapter on the treatment of detainees), who was a senior PLO activist. Hundreds attacked the Gaza police with metal bars and stones, and

smashed car windows. The deputy commander of the Gaza district police was injured in the head. The riots intensified on 3 November 1990 in Beit Hanun, where 43 people were injured, five seriously. The incidents later spread to all the refugee camps. It was reported that 88 of the injured had live ammunition and rubber and plastic bullet wounds. The others were injured from gas inhalation. They included many children aged 10-12 and four pregnant women. Six petrol bombs were thrown at IDF patrols in Rafah. No one was hurt. A boy aged 15 from Deir el-Balah was also injured and hospitalized. In the West Bank a general strike was observed to mark the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration. Several incidents were reported over the weekend, including beating of Nablus residents and attacks by masked youths. In Bala village a local doctor, Afif Barbarah, 30, was stabbed and hospitalized in serious condition. The IDF ordered closed eight West Bank schools following disturbances. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 November 1990)

82. On 4 November 1990, violent clashes continued in the Gaza Strip, principally in Rafah and the camps situated in the southern region of the Strip. Some 115 people were injured. According to Palestinian sources 90 were injured in Rafah alone, 70 from live and plastic bullets and 20 from rubber bullets. Four petrol bombs were thrown, causing no injuries. A senior IDF officer described the situation in the Gaza Strip over the past two days as war. Violent clashes were also reported in the West Bank, but on a much smaller scale. In Nablus troops beat Muhammad Sufan and shot a rubber bullet at his mother, Iman Sufan, 42. In a camp near Nablus troops fired tear-gas inside homes, injuring residents. A baby, aged two months, son of Ahmed Hamadi, had to be hospitalized. Another resident, Fuad Abu-Halifa, 32, was hospitalized after being injured by a tear-gas grenade. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 November 1990)

83. On 5 November 1990, masked youths opened fire at troops in Shabura, Rafah, and then fled in a car. No one was hurt. In incidents in the West Bank several persons were injured. Some 20 Bir Zeit students were beaten and slightly injured when an IDF unit apprehended them and took them two kilometres away from Bir Zeit. Two of the students, Bader Abu Zahra from Yatta and Nidal al-Fakhwar from Tubas, were hospitalized. An IDF spokesman later confirmed the report but explained that the troops had been looking for wanted persons and that several people were detained. In Kalkilya Muhammad Abu Sheikh, 45, was shot and seriously injured when troops opened fire at stone-throwing youths. The man was a bystander. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 November 1990)

84. On 6 November 1990, a general strike called by the Islamic Jihad was observed in the territories. Several petrol bombs were thrown at military vehicles, but no damage was reported. A curfew was imposed on Luban a-Sharkiya village after two old villagers were shot and killed by a passenger of an Israeli car (see list). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 November 1990)

85. On 7 November 1990, nine people were injured in clashes with troops. In Askar camp, Jaber Mansur, 16, was hit in the shoulder. Eight were injured in clashes in the Gaza Strip. In Ein Beit al-Ma camp near Nablus troops raided houses and arrested three UNRWA officials for refusing to leave a closed military area. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 November 1990)

86. On 8 November 1990, a general strike was observed to mark one month after the Temple Mount incidents. A guard at Jenin prison, Master Sergeant Kamal Faris, 33, from the village of Beit Jann, in northern Israel, was stabbed to death by a man posing as a visitor, who later escaped. In Rafah, a local man was apprehended after he attempted to attack a soldier while the latter was examining his ID card. The soldier was not injured since he was wearing a knife-proof vest. Three people were injured in clashes in the Gaza Strip. Curfews were imposed in many Gaza Strip camps. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 November 1990)

87. A general strike was observed in the territories on 9 November 1990 and a small number of incidents and clashes were reported on 9 and 10 November 1990. Several people were killed in the Gaza Strip (see list) and two were seriously injured: Iyad al-Adi, 52, from Rafah and Harbi Shakra, 36, from Khan Yunis. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 November 1990)

88. On 11 November 1990, in continuing disturbances in the Gaza Strip seven persons were injured when residents clashed with troops in Gaza and several camps. The West Bank was reported relatively calm. In an incident near Ramallah passengers of an Arab car opened fire at troops injuring an Israeli soldier. In Hebron, the car of an Arab resident was shot at near Kiryat Arba. In Nablus two petrol bombs were thrown at military targets. No one was hurt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 November 1990)

89. On 12 November 1990, a small number of incidents were reported in the territories. Salim Abu Nimer, 45, from Khan Yunis was seriously injured by masked youths. Two settlers from Tzur-Natan, near Tulkarm, alleged that they were attacked by several Arabs while they were transporting Arab workers. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 November 1990)

90. On 13 November 1990, a small number of incidents were reported. In Askar, Kassem Abud, 20, was shot and slightly injured by troops during clashes. Several other incidents were reported in East Jerusalem, but there were no injuries. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 November 1990)

91. On 14 November 1990, most of the West Bank and Gaza Strip were placed under curfew or sealed off to prevent disturbances on the second anniversary of the Palestinian Independence Declaration day. The West Bank was reported calm, and in a small number of incidents in the Gaza Strip two people were injured. There was unrest in several East Jerusalem schools. Several pupils were detained after throwing stones. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 November 1990)

92. As Palestine Day was celebrated on 15 November 1990 most of the territories were under curfew. In East Jerusalem riots were reported. Eight were arrested and 24 were treated for light rubber bullet injuries and tear-gas inhalation. One policeman was slightly injured. In the West Bank soldiers shot down balloons with Palestinian flags attached to them. In Ein Bidan, north-east of Nablus, a four-year-old child, a passenger in an Arab car, died when a stone smashed the windshield and struck him on the head. His identity was not revealed. The village was placed under curfew. (Jerusalem Post, 16 November 1990)

93. The weekend of 16 and 17 November 1990 was reported as relatively calm. Troops carried out arrest operations in 15 villages in the West Bank. A small number of incidents and demonstrations were reported. Two were injured in Jabalia. Violent clashes took place in East Jerusalem and several people were arrested. In Gaza the mutilated body of an Israeli woman, Zvia Gratz, 28, was discovered. The circumstances of her killing were not clear. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 November 1990)

94. Three people were killed on 18 November 1990 (see list). In a small number of incidents, principally in the Gaza Strip, five people were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 November 1990)

95. On 20 November 1990, riots were reported in East Jerusalem. In other incidents four Israelis abducted a nine-year-old boy, Mumin Daher, in the village of Luban a-Sharkiya, beat him and later released him. In Gaza a 45-year-old woman, Maryam Abu-Jayab, from Sheikh Radwan neighbourhood, died from a heart attack after soldiers entered her house to arrest her three sons and two relatives. Eleven persons were injured in widespread clashes in the Gaza Strip. (Jerusalem Post, 21 November 1990)

96. On 21 November 1990, as rioting continued in the Gaza Strip, 11 people, including 13-year-old Awni el-Hatib from Shati, were injured. The boy was reported in a critical condition after being hit in the head by a plastic bullet. In Ramallah Maher Shalabi, 26, a cameraman, was beaten by several soldiers and hospitalized. Two persons, Samir Abu Salame and Abd el-Razek Kamal, were abducted by Black Panther members. Another man, Nafa Jabar, from Jenin, was injured by stones thrown by other Jenin residents. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 November 1990)

97. On 22 November 1990, a small number of violent incidents was reported. A pupil of the Joseph's Tomb Yeshiva in Nablus was slightly injured when fire was opened at him from a passing car. In Jenin, Muhammad Darash, 19, was shot and injured by troops. A resident of Bani Suheila in the Gaza Strip tried to break through an IDF roadblock in his car and run over soldiers. An officer opened fire at him and injured him. Seven other Gaza residents were injured in clashes. Clashes between police and East Jerusalem residents continued. Several youths were arrested or remanded in custody for stone-throwing. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 November 1990)

98. A small number of incidents were reported over the weekend of 23 and 24 November 1990. Three persons were killed by masked men (see list). In Teksa "undercover troops" shot and wounded a 24-year-old man after breaking into a building from which stones were thrown at vehicles. A clash took place in Bureij camp between masked youths and troops. Two youths and a soldier were injured. In other clashes in the Gaza Strip seven people were injured. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 November 1990)

99. On 25 November 1990, in what was described as a relatively quiet day four persons were injured in clashes with troops. In Tulkarm a 48-year-old woman, Zeinab Zabade, was injured by a rubber bullet. Clashes were reported in the Kasbah of Nablus, Jenin and Luban a-Sharkiye, but no injuries were reported. In Rumane,

near Jenin, troops carried out raids during which the Imam of the local mosque, aged 70, was detained. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 November 1990)

100. On 26 November 1990, a serious clash was reported in Kalkilya between pupils and troops. Troops fired live bullets and tear-gas at the pupils who hurled stones at them. Palestinian sources said some 100 Kalkilya residents were injured and hospitalized. Several pupils were injured from live bullets. They included Muhammad Yassin, 16, Hassan Alayle, 15, Issam Bakhir, 15, Kamal Hindi, 19, Kamal Daoud, 16, and Walid Asad, 16. All were taken to hospitals in Nablus and Kalkilya. Most of the others who were hospitalized were suffering from gas inhalation. They included three babies. Other incidents were reported in Askar, where Akram Abu Hayat was injured, and in Tulkarm camp, where the mukhtar, Hamed Mubarak, was stabbed and injured by masked men. Gaza lawyer Muhammad Abu Sha'aban was reportedly arrested for going to Tunis. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 November 1990)

101. On 27 November 1990, in a small number of incidents in the Gaza Strip five people were injured. A resident of Sajai'ya, Wail Mamluk, 21, escaped from the Gaza Court, to which he was taken for a security offence he committed while serving a prison sentence of 11 years. (Ha'aretz, 28 November 1990)

102. On 28 November 1990, in Tulkarm, Mahmud Saleh, 14, was shot in the chest during a clash. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 November 1990)

103. On 29 November 1990, a general strike was observed in the territories to mark General Assembly resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947 on the partition of Palestine. In isolated clashes several people were injured. In Dheisheh two youths were shot in the head by rubber bullets. They were named as Hazem Abu Aker, 20, and Ahmed Muhammed Khalawi, 24. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 November 1990)

## B. Administration of justice, including the right to a fair trial

### 1. Palestinian population

104. On 1 September 1990, the Jerusalem Central Court sentenced Isra Abu Ayyash, 21, of the village of Beit Ammar, to six months in prison and a fine of NIS 2,000 on the grounds that she participated in political activities while in Hungary, where she is a student. Abu Ayyash has been in detention since she entered the West Bank on 10 July 1990. (Al-Fajr, from Al-Quds, 10 September 1990)

105. On 3 September 1990, it was reported that Israeli Defence Minister Moshe Arens rejected a request to release Sheikh Ahmad Yassin for health reasons. Yassin was arrested on 18 May 1989 on charges of leading three "terrorist" groups, including Hamas. Yassin, who is handicapped and uses a wheelchair, is reportedly seriously ill. (Al-Fajr, 3 September 1990)

106. On 4 September 1990, a charge sheet was filed with the Ramallah military court against Ismail Musa Barguti, 28, from Kubar village near Ramallah. He was charged with hiding in his home Najah Mukabal, suspected of killing an Israeli restaurant owner in Jerusalem. (Ha'aretz, 5 September 1990)

107. On 5 September 1990, the Nablus military court sentenced four residents of Bidiya to life imprisonment after convicting them of the murder, on 6 October 1988, of the village mukhtar, Mustafa Abu-Bakr, 41. They were identified as Hassan Kiram, Ahmed Salah, Salah Abu Safia and Hasan al-Akra. The court also sentenced two residents of the Tulkarm camp, Ibrahim Da'ma and Mahmud Ibrahim Dab'a, to nine years' imprisonment each for throwing petrol bombs at a military vehicle in Tulkarm. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 10 September 1990)

108. On 6 September 1990, it was reported that one of the leaders of the Hamas movement, Dr. Abd el-Aziz al-Rantisi, was released after serving two and a half years in gaol. He was convicted of founding the Hamas movement, together with Sheikh Ahmed Yassin, and of activity against the State security. (Ha'aretz, 6 September 1990)

109. On 6 September 1990, Said Attallah, 35, of Dheisheh refugee camp, was arrested on the grounds that he refused to pay a NIS 3,000 fine because his 10-year-old son, Mohammed, threw stones at an army patrol. (Al-Fajr, from Al-Quds, 17 September 1990)

110. On 9 September 1990, it was reported that Israeli police at the headquarters in Jerusalem refused to register a Palestinian's complaint that a settler had tried to kill him, on the grounds that the Palestinian could not speak Hebrew. Mahmoud Nufal, of Ras Karkar village, near Ramallah, was asked to come back accompanied by an interpreter in order to file the complaint. (Al-Fajr, from Al-Ittihad, 17 September 1990)

111. On 10 September 1990, it was reported that Defence Minister Moshe Arens had instructed the IDF to try and release 14- to 16-year-old youths gaoled for curfew

violations, graffiti-writing and stone-throwing without causing damage. Mr. Arens said he would prefer that military courts impose heavy fines for such offences, rather than hand down prison sentences. It was reported that 150-200 minors were currently in gaol. (Jerusalem Post, 10 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 24 September 1990)

112. On 11 September 1990, it was reported that the Gaza military court had sentenced Ali Osama Khasuna Adel Salam, 21, of Gaza, to life imprisonment plus 15 years, after he was convicted of killing Rafat Hasnin in August 1989. In another development, it was reported that the Jerusalem district court had sentenced a 17-year-old resident of Shufat to 2.5 years' imprisonment and 1.5 suspended. He was convicted of membership of a "strike force" and a series of attacks on passers-by, soldiers and policemen. He was also ordered to pay NIS 1,000 ($500) in compensation to a resident of the Jewish Quarter in Jerusalem, Nahwan Kahana, for pain suffered by him after he was hit by a stone thrown by the youth. (Ha'aretz, 11 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 17 September 1990)

113. On 11 September 1990, the Nablus military court sentenced Nimar Hamameh, 27, to life in prison plus seven years and Marwan Al-Kharaz, 20, to life plus three years on charges of affiliation with Fatah and murder. The Lod military court sentenced Ahmad Al-Safadi, 17, and Orabi Al-Rishq, 18, both of Jerusalem, to 27 months in prison and 13 suspended on "security" charges. The two were arrested five months ago. The Gaza military court sentenced Osama Khazouma, 21, to life in prison on charges of murder and affiliation with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). (Al-Fajr, from Al-Quds, 17 September 1990)

114. On 13 September 1990, the Gaza military court sentenced Salim Amar Tarabin, of Khan Yunis, to five years' imprisonment and five years suspended. He was convicted of trying to help a group of terrorists cross the border from Egypt to the Gaza Strip. Tarabin had earlier helped seven wanted men to leave the Gaza Strip and cross into Egypt. He received $7,000 for his services. (Ha'aretz, 14 September 1990)

115. On 16 September 1990, it was reported that the High Court of Justice had rejected a petition by Muhammad Hassan Shawahin, from Yatta near Hebron, against the demolition of his house. The Court ruled that it was possible to rely on classified material held by the security authorities, even without examining that material. The petitioner was informed in December 1989 that his house was slated for demolition because his cousin, an activist in a "strike force", lived there. The judges had proposed to the petitioner's lawyer, Advocate Leah Tsemel, to agree that they alone examine the classified material, in order to see whether the military commander's decision was well founded, but she refused to accept the proposal. (Ha'aretz, 16 September 1990)

116. On 16 September 1990, the Nablus military court sentenced members of a Black Panther gang in Nablus to life imprisonment. Jaber Hawash, 18, was convicted of killing six persons. Mahmud Shihor, 23, was convicted of killing seven persons, and of other terrorist acts. Amjad al-Asi, 19, was convicted of taking part in the killing of two persons. Four other members were sentenced to shorter prison terms. In another case, the Nablus military court sentenced Jamal al-Masri to life imprisonment for killing a fellow inmate in Nablus prison on 13 July 1990. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 24 September 1990)

117. On 17 September 1990, the Nablus military court sentenced Maher Farikha, 28, to two consecutive life sentences. He was convicted for membership of the Black Panther gang and the killing of Ahmed Abu Omar and Khaled Barameh. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 24 September 1990)

118. On 24 September 1990, the Israeli military court in Lod increased the sentence of Kayed Naji Al-Rajabi, 48, of Jerusalem, from 6 years to 14 years in prison and 10 years suspended, following a military prosecutor's appeal. Rajabi was accused of preparing bombs. (Al-Fajr, 1 October 1990)

119. On 25 September 1990, the military court in Ramallah sentenced Khaled Amar, an East Jerusalem journalist working for Al-Quds, to 10 months' suspended prison term and a fine of NIS 1,000 ($500) for cursing a policeman, refusing to show him his credentials and photographing him without permission. The incident occurred in July 1988, when the journalist was stopped in Jericho for not wearing a seat belt. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 1 October 1990)

120. On 27 September 1990, the military court in Nablus sentenced Mueid Daka from A-Til to life imprisonment for killing a local resident. (Ha'aretz, 28 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 8 October 1990)

121. On 16 October 1990, the military appeals court added two years to a three-year sentence imposed on Walid Husni Sajadiyeh, 24, from Beit Sahour, who was convicted of planning to kill Chief of Staff Dan Shomron and former Central Region Commander Amram Mitzna. Both the defence and the prosecution had appealed the sentence. The president of the court, T/A (Brig.-Gen.) Uri Shoham, criticized the prosecution for reaching an agreement with the defence under which it accepted to demand a three-year gaol sentence. The court imposed a five-year sentence plus five years suspended. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 October 1990)

122. On 17 October 1990, the High Court of Justice rejected a petition by the father of a West Bank doctor, Jafar Jafar, from Sawahra al-Sharkiya, near Bethlehem, who had asked the court to instruct the authorities to authorize his son's return to the country. Jafar left the country in 1981 to study medicine in the USSR. In 1988 he returned to his village, but was arrested and expelled to Jordan shortly afterwards. The State Attorney's office told the court that students from the territories studying in the USSR were recruited by the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) during the Lebanon War in 1982 and received military training in Lebanon or the Syrian Arab Republic. In view of that information the High Court ruled that the petitioner's son had relinquished his right of residence and was not entitled to be given an identity card as a resident of the territories. (Ha'aretz, 18 October 1990)

123. On 1 November 1990, the Supreme Court upheld a district court sentence of 20 months' prison term for a 17-year-old Palestinian girl from Silwan, East Jerusalem (whose name was not reported), for attacking a border police patrol with petrol bombs on 15 March 1990. (Jerusalem Post, 2 November 1990)

124. On 7 November 1990, the military court in Gaza sentenced Nasser Mahmud al-Arafawi, Hassan Abu Anadya and Mahmud al-Aidi, all three from the

Mughazi camp, to life imprisonment. They were convicted of abducting and killing a local man. (Ha'aretz, 8 November 1990)

125. On 13 November 1990, two leading West Bank journalists, Radwan Abu Ayash and Zaid Abu Ziad, and a leading Gaza physician, Dr. Ahmed el-Yazji, were placed in administrative detention for being "senior Fatah activists" in the territories. The first two were gaoled for six months each and the Gaza doctor for one year. The administrative detention orders were signed by Defence Minister Moshe Arens. Abu Ayash is the head of the Arab Journalists' Association in the territories, and Abu Ziad, the editor of the Palestinian Hebrew-language weekly Gesher (Bridge). Both journalists have repeatedly called for a negotiated peace with Israel and for a Palestinian State next to Israel. On 25 November 1990, a military judge, S/A (Lt. Col.) Yehoshua Levy, began hearing the appeal by Radwan Abu Ayash against the administrative detention order issued against him. The hearing took place, in camera, at the West Bank Central Prison in Jneid, outside Nablus. Attorneys Amnon Zichmoni, Ali Gozlan and Osama Sadi submitted material to the judge. Two Red Cross representatives also attended. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 November 1990; Ha'aretz, 26 November 1990)

126. On 14 November 1990, the military court in Gaza sentenced Hamis al-Yasser, 20, to life imprisonment. He was convicted after confessing to membership of a Fatah strike force and involvement in the killing of two persons. (Ha'aretz, 15 November 1990)

127. On 18 November 1990, security forces arrested Muhammad Abu Sha'aban, treasurer of the Gaza Bar. No other details were given, but it was reported that Sha'aban is a relative of Dr. Ahmed Yazji who was placed under a year's administrative detention and that he was closely involved in the autopsy of a Palestinian prisoner who died on 2 November 1990 in Gaza central gaol. He reportedly helped the family to obtain the help of a British pathologist (see chapter on the treatment of detainees). Abu Sha'aban, who also represented several residents of Bureij whose homes were demolished in recent weeks, told a journalist the previous week that he had closed down his legal office to work from home owing to interference from the authorities. (Jerusalem Post, 20 November 1990)

128. On 20 November 1990, the military court in Gaza sentenced Mahmud Abu Daan to five years' imprisonment term for membership in the Hamas and for having recruited into the movement the persons who killed two IDF soldiers. (Jerusalem Post, 21 November 1990)

129. On 28 November 1990, charge sheets were filed with the military court in Gaza against 10 Bureij residents for the murder of Israeli reservist Amnon Pomerantz in September 1990. The 10 are Ahmed Said Mahmud Damuna, 20, Rami Fahri Abdallah Musalah, 15, Zuheir Salah Anis, 20, Mahmud Jaber Yussuf, Ahmed Mahmud Najib Anis Shashuna, 20, Mahmud Niad Salame al-Hashash, 19, Samir Mahmud Khalil Alul, Abdallah Nasser Hussein Abu Issa, Amar Awad Yussuf Awad and Suheil Said Salame Jundila. The three principal defendants are Shashuna, Musalah and Damuna: they are charged with setting fire to the reservist's car. (Ha'aretz, 29 November 1990)

130. On 28 November 1990, the military court in Gaza sentenced Aimad Abd el-Bana, 22, to life imprisonment for killing Hosni Shahin and for belonging to a "people's committee". (Jerusalem Post, 29 November 1990)

131. On 29 November 1990, the Jerusalem District Court sentenced Omar Abu Sirhan to three consecutive life terms plus 20 years for killing three Israelis on 21 October 1990. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 November 1990)

132. On 29 November 1990, the Ramallah district court sentenced several members of the Palestinian Masked Lion gang to life imprisonment. Mahmud Zaid, 20, and Muhammad Karabse, 18, were convicted of killing three persons and attempting to kill two others; they were sentenced to four consecutive life terms. Mahmud Shilu, 25, was sentenced to three consecutive life terms; Kamal Tawil, 22, Raja al-Kader, 24, and Saleb Dawan, 23, were also sentenced to consecutive life terms for similar offences. (Ha'aretz, 30 November 1990)

## 2. Israelis

133. On 4 September 1990, an Israeli military court charged Sergeant (Ms.) Dani Fala in connection with the death of Husam al-Za'eem, 14, of Gaza City on 11 February 1990. The charge sheet accused Fala of negligence when he fired at al-Za'eem, hitting him in the head with a plastic bullet. Fala denied the charge. (Al-Fajr, from Ashaab, 10 September 1990)

134. On 23 September 1990, the Jerusalem district court overturned a lower court decision and found Rabbi Moshe Levinger guilty of assaulting an Arab family in Hebron, trespassing and insulting an Israeli soldier. The incident occurred on 28 May 1988. The family involved in the incident is the Samukh family. A magistrate's court had earlier acquitted Levinger, after rejecting the testimony of the Samukh family. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 10 October 1990)

135. On 1 October 1990, it was reported that the commander of a border guard unit, Ya'cov Cliff, was charged by the Jerusalem District Court with the killing of Fadi Zabakli in Bethlehem. (Al Fajr, 1 October 1990)

136. On 1 October 1990, the Southern Region Military Court convicted four members of the Givati Brigade of ill-treatment and causing grievous bodily harm to two residents of Bureij camp, as a result of which one of them, Ayad Akal, later died. The four accused were R/S (Major) Yitzhak Levitt, Segen (Lieutenant) Ofer Reshef, S/R (Staff Sergeant) Eli Shukrun and Samal (Sergeant) Gadi Zinba. The court ruled that the defendants' testimonies were "unreliable" and that it believed the version of the Arab residents. The incident giving rise to the trial took place on 7 February 1988. On 31 October 1990, the court sentenced Major Levitt to three months' suspended term and demotion to the rank of lieutenant; Lieutenant Ofer Reshef was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, six months suspended and demotion to sergeant; and Staff Sergeant Shukrun and Sergeant Zinba were each sentenced to five months' suspended term and demoted to private. The four had not been charged with the killing of Akal because his body was taken by

his family from the hospital before the cause of death could be established. The presiding judge said that the accused were convicted for their involvement, direct or indirect, in unlawful acts of brutal violence, which involved breaking bones of those who were under their complete responsibility. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 October 1990, 1 November 1990)

137. On 28 October 1990, the Central Region Military Court convicted five soldiers of an armoured corps of ill-treating a resident of Beitin. The charges stemmed from an incident in July 1990 in which soldiers searched the house of Amis Zeidan, 19. During the search Zeidan was arrested and subjected to a simulated interrogation, which involved beatings and threats of execution. He was kicked until he fainted. He was finally released. The soldiers were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 14 days to 2 months, and demotion to the rank of private. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 October 1990)

138. On 9 November 1990, a magistrates court in Kfar Saba extended the detention of a settler suspected of involvement in the killing of two elderly villagers from Luban a-Sharkiya (see list). He was named as Ben Zion Gobstein, 21. On 13 November 1990, a Kach activist, Ariel Goldberg, 30, from the settlement of Tapuah in Samaria, was arrested on suspicion of involvement in the same killings. A third suspect, David Axelrod, 25, was arrested immediately after the killings, released and re-arrested on 12 November 1990. The magistrates court in Petah Tikva on 14 November 1990 extended by five days his and Gobstein's detention. Gobstein and Axelrod reportedly did not co-operate with the police and denied the allegations against them. On 18 November 1990, the two men were released without bail, but they had to undertake not to get in touch with any other person suspected of the killings. (Ha'aretz, 11, 15, 19 November 1990)

139. On 19 November 1990, the Central Region Military Court acquitted Major (res.) Ilan Hauser of the charge of manslaughter through negligence. According to testimony, in December 1989 he had ordered, without authorization, the male residents of the village of Junya, near Ramallah, to assemble and then fired his weapon illegally. One villager, Faraj Abu Fahida, died. Hauser was convicted of exceeding his authority, improper conduct and illegal use of a weapon, and sentenced to 45 days of "service works" and demotion to the rank of lieutenant. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 20 November 1990)

140. On 28 November 1990, the Supreme Court overturned a lower court decision and sentenced Shimon Yifrah, a settler from the Katif Bloc in the Gaza Strip, to 18 months' imprisonment for killing Intissar Abdallah, 17, on 10 November 1987. A court in Beersheba had convicted him of the lesser charge of committing a careless act and sentenced him to seven months' suspended term. Both Yifrah and the State Attorney's Office appealed to the Supreme Court: Yifrah against his conviction and the State Attorney against the acquittal of the manslaughter charge and the lightness of the sentence. The Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision of its president, Justice Meir Shamgar, and Justices Theodor Or and Michael Ben Yair, rejected the lower court's decision that Yifrah had aimed his shots in the air. The court determined that, by firing his pistol into a courtyard packed with students, Yifrah's act had met the legal conditions for culpable negligence. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 29 November 1990)

## C. Treatment of civilians

### 1. General developments

#### (a) Harassment and physical ill-treatment

141. On 3 September 1990, Kalkilya residents complained of harassment by soldiers stationed in the town. Soldiers reportedly stoned houses and fired stun bombs and tear-gas for no reason. In separate developments, two women suffered miscarriages from tear-gas inhalation, one in Beit Hanun and one in Deir el-Balah. (Al-Fajr, 10 September 1990)

142. On 14 September 1990, it was reported that, according to complaints lodged with the Movement for Progressive Judaism, the civil administration continued to confiscate identity cards of residents of the territories as a means of pressure for paying taxes. The case of Said Badran, of al-Amari camp, was reported. He was stopped at a roadblock and asked to show his identity card. An officer confiscated his car and car-permit, and his identity card, and told him to present himself at the civil administration in Ramallah. There he was told that the car and the documents would be returned to him only after his brother, who owed taxes, presented himself in the civil administration. Finally, as a result of the intervention of the Movement for Progressive Judaism, he recovered the car and the documents. According to a statement made by the State Attorney's office in response to a petition to the High Court of Justice, the civil administration considered such phenomena very grave and each case of an illegal confiscation of an identity card was investigated by an examining officer, or by the investigating military police. Those guilty of abuse would be put on trial. (Ha'aretz, 14 September 1990)

143. On 11 November 1990, it was reported that the security authorities had handed to the police a list of 2,400 West Bank residents who should be issued green identity cards (barring them from entering Israel for work). The total number of West Bank residents affected by the new restrictions will thus reach 5,800, whereas the number of restricted Gaza Strip residents will remain at the present level of 5,000. On 20 November 1990, it was reported that more than 100 Arabs from West Bank villages in the Jerusalem area - Eizariya, Abu Dis and Sawafir al-Sharkiya - were ordered to report to the civil administration building in Bethlehem to receive green identity cards. The residents were warned that failure to report at the appointed time would be considered a violation of security orders. It was reported that the objective of the new measures was to decrease violence against Israelis inside Israel. (Ha'aretz, 11 November 1990; Jerusalem Post, 20 November 1990)

144. On 22 November 1990, it was reported that, after a pause of one month, troops resumed using the roof of a Bethlehem family as an observation post. The house of the Asfour family is located just outside the Dheisheh camp, on the Jerusalem-Hebron highway. Troops used the roof as an observation post for the first time in August 1990. The family complained that the army had never presented a seizure order for the roof and that soldiers had damaged a water tank on the roof and used the roof to relieve themselves. On 8 October 1990, after the roof was

inspected by several senior officers, the post was removed from the roof, but on 19 November 1990 the soldiers returned to the roof and the same phenomena, namely, material damage and toilet paper scattered on the roof, could again be observed. An IDF spokesman said in response that the roof was needed by the IDF for operational purposes. (Ha'aretz, 22 November 1990)

145. On 25 November 1990, it was reported that, according to a family from Halhul, IDF soldiers caused extended material damage on the roof of the family house. Mrs. Um-Bashar al-Badawi alleged that on 18 November 1990 eight soldiers destroyed water tanks and solar-heated boilers on the roof. The action was unprovoked, since there were no stone-throwing incidents in the area. No response has so far been given by the IDF spokesman. (Ha'aretz, 25 November 1990)

(b) Collective punishment

(i) Demolition of houses

a. List of houses or rooms that were demolished or sealed

146. The following table provides details concerning houses or rooms that were demolished or sealed between 1 September 1990 and 30 November 1990 in the occupied territories and the circumstances of their demolition or sealing as reported in various newspapers. The following abbreviations of the names of newspapers are used in the tables:

AF Al-Fajr

H Ha'aretz

JP Jerusalem Post

| Date | Place | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Sept. 1990 | Beit Hanun, Gaza | Rooms in the homes of Ibrahim Khrawat, 25, Jihad al-Afifi, 22, and Subhi Khrawat, 24, were demolished. The three men were accused of opening fire at an army patrol in February 1990. (JP, 2 Sept. 1990) |
| 10 Sept. 1990 | Yatta | The house of Ibrahim Muhammad Shawhin was demolished. He was responsible for a Fatah striking force. The house was demolished after a petition by his family to the High Court of Justice was rejected. (H, 12 Sept. 1990; AF, 17 Sept. 1990) |

| Date | Place | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|
| 11 Sept. 1990 | Silwan | The houses of three residents, Yassin, Maher and Abdel-Hakim Hamad, suspected of leading the Popular Army in the region, were demolished, after a petition to the High Court of Justice was rejected. (H, 12 Sept. 1990; AF, 17 Sept. 1990) |
| 13 Sept. 1990 | Beit Awa, near Hebron | The houses of three Hamas members were demolished. They were named as Mahmud Maslama, Ismail Sweiti and Mahmud Sweiti, and were suspected of throwing a bomb and petrol bombs at a military ambulance and houses of other Palestinians. Their families' petitions to the High Court of Justice were rejected. (H, JP, 14 Sept. 1990; AF, 17 Sept. 1990) |
| 13 Sept. 1990 | Nablus | The home of Abd el-Mutaleb Bishara, 21, was sealed. He is suspected of membership of the military branch of the Palestinian Communist Party, and of several terrorist acts. (H, 14 Sept. 1990) |
| 16 Sept. 1990 | Khan Yunis | Three rooms were sealed in the house of Said Najar, 19, a member of a strike committee known as the Palestinian Ninja, affiliated to the Fatah. (JP, 18 Sept. 1990; AF, 24 Sept. 1990) |
| 24 Sept. 1990 | Tulkarm | The home of Rana Abu Kishek was sealed. She is a young woman who stabbed a soldier on patrol in the town the previous day. (H, JP, 25 Sept. 1990; AF, 1 Oct. 1990) |
| 24 Sept. 1990 | Bureij camp | Seven shops and other constructions were demolished near the site of the murder of Israeli reservist Amnon Pomerantz. The constructions belonged to people suspected of having participated in the killing. The demolitions were carried out before the High Court of Justice issued a restraining order stopping further demolitions. (H, 25 Sept. 1990; AF, 1 Oct. 1990) |

| Date | Place | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|
| 24 and 25 Sept. 1990 | Bureij | Following the High Court of Justice decision to rescind the restraining order, troops resumed demolition works in the camp. On 24 September 1990, 15 constructions, including shops, were demolished, and on 25 September 1990, 24 constructions, including 7 dwellings, 26 shops and a petrol station from which gasolene had been taken to set the reservist's car on fire, were demolished. Four constructions were sealed. (H, JP, 26 Sept. 1990; AF, 1 Oct. 1990) |
| 26 Sept. 1990 | A-Til, near Tulkarm | Two floors were sealed in a house belonging to Jamal Abu-Azia (or Zitawi), 22, who was arrested on 15 January 1989 on suspicion of murder. Ten persons lived in the two floors. The High Court of Justice had rejected a petition by the family. (H, JP, 27 Sept. 1990; AF, 1 Oct. 1990) |
| 28 Sept. 1990 | Beit Hanun, Gaza | The house belonging to the family of detainee Abdel Hadi Karim Hamad, 37, charged with membership of Fatah, throwing Molotov cocktails at Israeli cars and attempted bombing near an army patrol, was demolished. (AF, 8 Oct. 1990) |
| 29 Sept. 1990 | Bureij | Four more houses were sealed. They belonged to persons suspected of stone-throwing. (H, 30 Sept. 1990; AF, 8 Oct. 1990) |
| 2 Oct. 1990 | Bureij camp | The IDF sealed two homes belonging to Rami Susalah and Abu Said, who were arrested and admitted having thrown stones at the car of Israeli reservist Amnon Pomerantz. (H, 3 Oct. 1990) |
| 4 Oct. 1990 | Bureij camp | The IDF sealed the home of Zuheir Shishaniyeh. He is suspected of having thrown stones at the car of reservist Amnon Pomerantz. Three families, with 16 people, lived in the house. (H, 5 Oct. 1990) |

| Date | Place | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|
| 22 Oct. 1990 | Obeidiya | The IDF sealed the home of Omar Abu Sirhan. He confessed to the killing of three Israelis in West Jerusalem. The IDF also sealed the homes of Muhammad Abu Sirhan and Yussuf Sabih. Both were members of a local cell responsible for attacks and arson of Israeli and foreign cars. (H, 23 Oct. 1990) |
| 30 Oct. 1990 | Sinjil | The houses of Hilal al-Haq and Mohammed and Hasan Asari were demolished. A fourth man, Kamal Masalame, had his house sealed. (JP, 31 Oct. 1990) |
| 31 Oct. 1990 | | The IDF sealed the home of Shafik Jamlah, father of the youth who was shot dead after stabbing an Israeli in Nablus on 30 October 1990. Six family members lived in the house. (H, JP, 1 Nov. 1990) |
| 31 Oct. 1990 | Hebron | Troops demolished the house of Kamal Hasan Amrish, who was charged with membership of a Fatah group that killed an Arab policeman in December 1989. (H, JP, 1 Nov. 1990) |
| 1 Nov. 1990 | Abadiyeh, near Bethlehem | The home of Saud Abu Sirhan was demolished, after the High Court of Justice rejected his appeal against the demolition. His son Amer was arrested for the killing of three Israelis 12 days earlier. (JP, 2 Nov. 1990) |
| 1 Nov. 1990 | Nablus | Three rooms were demolished in the home of Taysir Katesh, whose son Majid, 23, was a member of a group engaged in hostile activity, including the throwing of a petrol bomb at a jeep, injuring a soldier and burning the vehicle. The remaining two rooms in the house were sealed, to avoid danger to adjoining houses. (JP, 2 Nov. 1990) |

| Date | Place | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|
| 6 Nov. 1990 | Bureij camp | The houses belonging to the families of two youths suspected of involvement in stoning the car of Israeli reservist Amnon Pomerantz were demolished. (H, JP, 7 Nov. 1990) |
| 8 Nov. 1990 | Bureij camp | The houses of Rami Azara and Samir Alul, both suspected of active participation in the incident in which Amnon Pomerantz was killed, were demolished. (H, JP, 9 Nov. 1990) |
| 8 Nov. 1990 | Khan Yunis | The houses of Khaled and Walid Sha'er, both members of the Palestinian Ninja strike force, were demolished. (H, JP, 9 Nov. 1990) |
| 12 Nov. 1990 | Beit ur a-Tahta, near Ramallah | A house belonging to Yussuf Abdallah, accused of murder, was demolished. (JP, 13 Nov. 1990) |
| 12 Nov. 1990 | Askar camp | Two houses were sealed. They belong to Muhammad Sirhan, whose son Jamal has been arrested for six months on security charges, and Muhammad Abu el-Az, whose son has been wanted for a long time. (H, 13 Nov. 1990) |
| 12 Nov. 1990 | Abassan, Gaza | The home of Riad Agha, a member of the Fatah Force 17 group, was sealed. (H, 13 Nov. 1990) |
| 13 Nov. 1990 | Ramallah region | Two houses were sealed. They belonged to Jamal Hamad and Nasser al-Habel, both members of a cell believed to be responsible for many attacks on fellow Palestinians. (H, 14 Nov. 1990) |
| 14 Nov. 1990 | Kosin village, near Nablus | The home of the family of Muhammad Ahmed Abd Rabu, who stabbed border policeman Ofer Hajabi in Jerusalem, was sealed, pending demolition. The family was given the possibility to appeal to the High Court against the demolition. (H, 15 Nov. 1990) |

| Date | Place | Remarks and source |
|---|---|---|
| 18 Nov. 1990 | Bureij | The house of the family of Suheil Jedili, involved in the stoning and burning of Amnon Pomerantz, was demolished. (JP, 19 Nov. 1990) |
| 20 Nov. 1990 | Nablus | Three families, totalling 26 persons, were notified that their homes would be demolished after their sons were convicted of membership of the PFLP and of throwing petrol bombs. The families are those of Zuheir Alslo, Iyad Mussa and Muhammad al-Kuttab. (JP, 21 Nov. 1990) |
| 22 Nov. 1990 | Nablus | The homes of Azam Maramash, Nidal Mussa and Amjazed Kelani were sealed, after the High Court rejected appeals by their families. They are suspected of various attacks on military targets and on fellow Palestinians. (JP, 23 Nov. 1990) |

b. Other developments

147. On 2 September 1990, the Israeli military government notified the owner of a two-floor building in Nablus that it would be demolished on the grounds that the owner's son was involved in attacks on fellow Palestinians. (Al-Fajr, 10 September 1990)

148. On 12 September 1990, it was reported that the family of Abdel Abad Hammad was told to evacuate their house in Beit Hanun within 48 hours, pending a demolition order. The four-room building houses 10 people. Hammad was arrested in February 1990 and accused of participation in an armed clash with the IDF. (Jerusalem Post, 12 September 1990)

149. On 24 September 1990, the High Court of Justice issued a temporary restraining order stopping the demolition of houses, shops or any other buildings in Bureij camp, after the army announced it planned to demolish the houses of those directly involved in the killing of an Israeli reserve soldier. The order was issued by Justice Theodore Or at the request of the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI). On 25 September 1990, the High Court of Justice rescinded the restraining order, after the Southern Region Commander Matan Vilnay and State Attorney Dorit Beinish told the judges that residents affected by the demolitions would be compensated and given alternative housing solutions. Aluf (Maj.-Gen.) Vilnay also

told the court that the demolitions were necessary in order to widen the principal access road to the Bureij camp, for "urgent military considerations", and were not a punitive operation. He said that the road attracted stone-throwers and rioters who endangered the lives of passing soldiers and civilians. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 and 26 September 1990)

150. On 25 September 1990, a report by Betzelem published figures concerning the demolition of houses. During the period from December 1987 to December 1988, 97 houses were demolished and 35 sealed in the West Bank; the figures for the Gaza Strip were 22 houses demolished and 5 sealed. During the period from December 1988 to November 1989, 84 houses were demolished and 56 sealed in the West Bank, and 54 demolished and 28 sealed in the Gaza Strip. (Ha'aretz, 25 September 1990)

151. On 27 September 1990, it was reported that several families in Bureij camp said that the army told them to expect the sealing of their houses. According to reports by UNRWA, 23 families, totalling 129 persons, were notified of house demolition orders. (Ha'aretz, 27 September 1990)

152. On 29 September 1990, Said Mohamed al-Shakra, of Bureij refugee camp, was asked to evacuate his house within 48 hours, pending a demolition order. Al-Shakra's 14-year-old son, Assem, is charged with helping to kill an Israeli soldier on 20 September 1990. (Al-Fajr, 8 October 1990)

153. On 30 September 1990, the High Court of Justice rejected a petition by Hashem Karabase, of Ein Arik, near Ramallah, who asked that his home should not be demolished. He is the father of a Palestinian suspected of three murders. The judges ruled they saw no reason to intervene in the army's decision. (Al-Fajr, Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 October 1990)

154. On 5 October 1990, it was reported that the IDF paid compensation to residents of Beita whose houses had been demolished or damaged by mistake. The demolitions were in reaction to an incident in which a group of settlers hiking near the village were attacked by stone-throwing youths from Beita. One of the settlers, Romem Aldubi, opened fire, killing two youths and one of the settlers, Tirza Porat. Following the incident the IDF decided to demolish 13 houses, but in the course of the operation, on 7 and 8 April 1988, an additional 20 houses were damaged, belonging to residents who were not involved in the incident or who had given shelter to some of the hikers. After lengthy negotiations the authorities decided to indemnify house owners by granting much higher sums than those initially offered, following an assessment. A house owner whose damage was assessed as NIS 8,000 ($4,000) received NIS 19,000 ($9,500); another whose damage was assessed as NIS 2,000 ($1,000), received NIS 11,000 ($5,500), etc. (Ha'aretz, 5 October 1990)

155. On 9 October 1990, the High Court of Justice issued an order nisi instructing the IDF commander in the West Bank to show cause within 30 days why he should not refrain from sealing the house of a resident convicted of stone-throwing. The order nisi was given at the request of Salah Mansur, 21, from Beit Jala, who was convicted twice, on 14 September 1989 and in July 1990, of two incidents of

stone-throwing. The second conviction led to a prison sentence of 38 months. In addition, the IDF decided, under rule 119 of the Defense (Emergency) Regulations, to confiscate and seal his house. Mansur's lawyer, Adv. Leah Tsemel, petitioned the High Court of Justice, arguing that the sealing decision was unjustified, given the offence of which the petitioner was convicted and the fact that a court had already sentenced him to a gaol term. The court instructed the army not to seal the house pending a final decision. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 10 October 1990)

156. On 21 October 1990, the High Court of Justice rejected petitions by families of several members of the Black Panther, Red Eagles and Palestinian Ninja gangs, in Rafah, Nablus and Gaza, respectively, against the sealing or demolition of their homes. The gang members admitted having killed several persons. Some of the members whose families petitioned the High Court were named as Muein Alkasas, Nidal Musa and Amjad Zeid, all three members of the Red Eagle, affiliated to the PFLP, and Walid and Khaled a-Shaer from Khan Yunis, both members of the Palestinian Ninja. (Ha'aretz, 22 October 1990)

157. On 25 October 1990, the High Court of Justice issued an interim injunction barring the IDF from demolishing the family home of Omar Abu Sirhan, accused of stabbing to death three Israelis several days earlier. In the petition, the man's father, Said Abu-Sirhan, argued that his son lived in a two-room house separate from the family home, in Abadiya. Justice Gabriel Bach ordered that the petition be heard on 28 October 1990 by a three-justice bench. On 30 October 1990, the High Court rejected the petition, ruling that the army was justified in demolishing the family home because of the seriousness of the son's crime. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26, 31 October 1990)

158. On 31 October 1990, the High Court of Justice published the reasons for its decision to reject a petition against the demolition of houses in Bureij camp in the Gaza Strip following the murder of Israeli reservist Amnon Pomerantz, without giving their owners time to appeal against the demolition. The petition was filed over a month earlier by ACRI and was rejected the next day. Justice Menahem Alon, who wrote the judgement, explained that the situation prevailing in the camp at the time of the incident was one that necessitated an immediate reaction, in order to secure human lives and act as a deterrent. (Ha'aretz, 1 November 1990)

159. On 22 November 1990, according to a report published by Betzelem, there had been a sharp increase in the number of houses demolished or sealed in the territories in recent weeks - in contrast to the downward trend during the past year. Since the beginning of August 1990, 29 houses had been demolished and 48 sealed. During the entire period covered by the Betzelem report (August 1989 to September 1990) over 200 houses were destroyed or sealed. All acts of demolition or sealing as punishment for security offences are carried out under regulation 119 of the Defence (Emergency) Regulations of 1945. Such acts are carried out without any legal proceeding and without any need to prove the suspect's guilt. Such acts are also effected independently of the sentence meted out to the defendant by the court. The victims of such acts are the suspect's relatives, and such acts therefore constitute a collective punishment. Betzelem also criticized the High Court of Justice's reluctance to challenge the criteria by which the army decides to resort to such acts and its failure to consider it an illegal form of

collective punishment. Official military sources responded that every case involving the demolition of a house is investigated in depth before the order is given. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 November 1990)

(ii) Imposition of curfews, sealing off or closing areas

160. On 1 September 1990, the village of Naalin was placed under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 2 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 10 September 1990)

161. On 2 September 1990, the curfew in Rafah was lifted after nine days. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 10 September 1990)

162. On 5 September 1990, Kabatiya was placed under curfew following a demonstration. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 6 September 1990)

163. On 11 September 1990, Bureij camp was placed under curfew following clashes. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 17 September 1990)

164. On 12 September 1990, the curfew on Tulkarm camp, imposed following the clashes between Hamas and PLO supporters, was lifted. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 13 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 17 September 1990)

165. On 15 September 1990, Rafah camp was placed under curfew after clashes with armed masked youths who opened fire at the soldiers. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 September 1990)

166. From 19 to 22 September 1990, a curfew was imposed on Bureij camp and some 30 people were arrested. Troops carried out house-to-house searches. The Gaza Strip was declared a closed military area, but was later opened to journalists. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 24 September and 1 October 1990)

167. On 25 September 1990, the Far'a camp, near Nablus, was under curfew for the fifth day. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 1 October 1990)

168. On 26 September 1990, most of the camps in the Gaza Strip were under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 1 October 1990)

169. On 28 and 29 September 1990, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip were closed during the Yom Kippur holiday. Several camps were placed under curfew in the Gaza Strip. In the West Bank the entrance to nine villages in the Jenin area were blocked by troops with soil and rocks. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 8 October 1990)

170. On 30 September 1990, it was reported that the IDF still did not allow UNRWA to enter the Bureij camp, but that camp residents were allowed to get food. It was reported that the road-widening operation in the camp was completed. The curfew remained in force. (Ha'aretz, 30 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 8 October 1990)

171. On 30 September 1990, Bureij remained under curfew and two groups of Arab parliamentarians and Palestinian personalities were prevented entry to the camp. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 October 1990; Al-Fajr, 8 October 1990)

172. On 1 October 1990, the curfew in Bureij camp was lifted after 12 days. It had been imposed after the killing of Israeli reservist Amnon Pomerantz. (Ha'aretz, 2 October 1990)

173. On 2 October 1990, a curfew was imposed in Jenin. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 3 October 1990)

174. On 5 and 6 October 1990, curfews were imposed in Rafah, Gaza and Illar, near Tulkarm, after an IDF raid. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 October 1990)

175. On 7 October 1990, curfews continued in Jamain, Askar (eighth day), Dheisheh (second day) and Kabatiya (fifth day). Curfews were lifted in the Jenin area. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 October 1990)

176. On 8 October 1990, following the Temple Mount incidents (see paras. 19 to 27 above) the entire Gaza Strip was placed under curfew. Curfews were also imposed on Nablus and most of the camps. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 October 1990)

177. On 12 and 13 October 1990, curfews continued to be in force in the Gaza Strip and in many West Bank areas. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 October 1990)

178. On 14 October 1990, curfews were lifted in Yaabad, Abu Dis, A-Ram and Al-Aza camp. They remained in force in Jenin, Nablus, Hebron, Tulkarm and most of the refugee camps. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 October 1990)

179. On 15 October 1990, curfews remained in force in most towns and camps in the West Bank. Curfews were lifted in Tulkarm, Beit Sahur and Bethlehem, as well as in a number of villages. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 16 October 1990)

180. On 16 October 1990, the general curfew in the Gaza Strip was lifted after eight days, but the region remained a closed military area. Curfews were lifted in Hebron and the Jenin, Tulkarm and Nur Shams camps. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 17 October 1990)

181. On 17 October 1990, curfews were lifted in Nablus, Jenin, Beit Omar and the refugee camps of Arub and Far'a. Dheisheh remained under curfew for the sixteenth day. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 October 1990)

182. On 19 and 20 October 1990, curfews were imposed in several Gaza Strip areas. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 21 October 1990)

183. On 21 October 1990, curfews were lifted in Khan Yunis, Jabalia and Beit Lahiya. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 22 October 1990)

184. On 22 October 1990, curfews were imposed in Jenin, Tulkarm, Bethlehem area and Dheisheh. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 October 1990)

185. On 23 October 1990, Defence Minister Arens ordered the sealing of the territories from Israel until further notice and instructed all residents of the territories staying in Israel to return to them. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 24 October 1990)

186. On 25 October 1990, curfews remained in force in most of the Gaza Strip camps. It was lifted in Beit Lahiya. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 26 October 1990)

187. On 26 and 27 September 1990, curfews were imposed in the Gaza Strip - except in Beit Hanun, Khan Yunis and Khuz'a. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 28 October 1990)

188. On 31 October 1990, Nablus remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 1 November 1990)

189. On 2 and 3 November 1990, widespread curfews that were imposed as preventive measures were lifted on 3 November 1990. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4 November 1990)

190. On 4 November 1990, curfews continued in several villages, including Sami, Zweita, Beit Iba and Halhul. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 5 November 1990)

191. On 6 November 1990, a curfew was imposed on Luban a-Sharkiya village after two old villagers were shot and killed by a passenger of an Israeli car (see list). (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 7 November 1990)

192. On 8 November 1990, a curfew was imposed in Jenin and the nearby camp, as well as in Silat al-Haritiye. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 November 1990)

193. On 9 and 10 November 1990, curfews were imposed on many camps in the Gaza Strip. The entire West Bank was declared a closed military area to prevent West Bankers from coming to Jerusalem for the Friday prayers at Al-Aqsa mosque. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 November 1990)

194. On 11 November 1990, curfews in Jenin and the nearby camp were lifted. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 12 November 1990)

195. On 14 November 1990, most of the West Bank and Gaza Strip were placed under curfew or sealed off to prevent disturbances on the second anniversary of the Palestinian Independence Declaration day. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 15 November 1990)

196. On 16 and 17 November 1990, curfews in most of the West Bank towns and camps were lifted. All the Gaza Strip camps remained under curfew. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 18 November 1990)

197. On 18 November 1990, all curfews on West Bank villages and camps were lifted. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 19 November 1990)

198. On 26 November 1990, Kalkilya was declared a closed military area and entry by non-residents was banned. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 November 1990)

(c) Expulsions

199. On 25 September 1990, a report by Betzelem published figures concerning expulsions. Since the beginning of the uprising 58 residents of the territories were deported. (Ha'aretz, 25 September 1990)

200. On 27 September 1990, sources in the security establishment estimated that there were not many chances that the people held on suspicion of participating in the killing of reservist Amnon Pomerantz would be expelled from the country, as the deportation procedure is "long and cumbersome and would not have the effectiveness of an immediate punishment". The Southern Region Commander, Matan Vilnay, had earlier recommended the expulsion of the suspects immediately, but legal sources said this was not possible since any candidate for deportation could petition the High Court of Justice and the proceedings might take months. (Ha'aretz, 27 September 1990)

## 2. Measures affecting certain fundamental freedoms

(a) Freedom of movement

201. On 1 September 1990, the Israeli authorities reportedly banned Dr. Peter Kumri, head of the surgery department at Beit Jala Hospital, from travelling abroad to attend a medical conference. No reason was given for the action. (Al-Fajr, 10 September 1990)

202. On 9 September 1990, it was reported that the IDF forces in the West Bank had started closing areas along certain roads during the night hours, for security reasons. The IDF commander of the West Bank, Brig.-Gen. Ya'acov Or, signed a special order with the approval of the Defence Minister and the Judge Advocate-General, closing the following roads: in Hebron district, two sections, 2 kilometres long each, south of Beit Umar and along the road leading to Karmei Tzur settlement; in Bethlehem district, the section of road between Herodion and Khirbet a-Dir (2.5 kilometres); in Jenin district, 3 kilometres along the road leading from the town's southern entry to Arabeh; in Tulkarm district, two sections, 3 kilometres long each, in both entries of Anabta, along the Tulkarm-Nablus road; in Nablus district, the section going from Deir Sharf junction to the entry to Beit Iba village (2.5 kilometres); in Ramallah district, a section on the new road from Beit Ur-Tahta to Beit Ur Fuka (4 kilometres). (Ha'aretz, 9 September 1990)

203. On 14 September 1990, Israeli authorities prevented all Ramallah and El-Bireh residents from crossing the Allenby Bridge to Jordan. No reason was given for the measure. (Al-Fajr, 24 September 1990)

204. On 16 September 1990, it was reported that Inaam Zakat, 25, sister and wife respectively of two of the uprising leaders, Jamal Zakat and Majid Labadi, was allowed to leave the country after many delays and thanks to the intervention by MK Yosi Sarid. She had to undertake not to return within two years. Her brother and her husband were expelled in August 1988. She had served prison terms for security offences and was not allowed to leave the country "for security reasons". (Ha'aretz, 16 September 1990)

205. On 18 September 1990, it was reported that the chairman of the Doctors Association in the Gaza Strip, Dr. Zakaria al-Ara, was informed on 12 September 1990 that his request to leave the country to visit his son in Ireland had been rejected. A mixed Israeli-Palestinian group of doctors wrote a letter to the Defence Minister requesting that the decision be reconsidered. (Ha'aretz, 18 September 1990)

206. On 19 September 1990, Gaza physician Ahmad Tawfik al-Yaziji was prevented from travelling to the United States to attend a medical conference. (Al-Fajr, 24 (?) September 1990)

207. On 29 October 1990, the Interior Ministry barred Faisal Husseini, from East Jerusalem, from leaving the country for three months. The reason given was that there was "a serious cause to fear that his travelling abroad could endanger state security". Mr. Husseini was released on bail on 24 October 1990 after being held for questioning about his suspected incitement of worshippers on the Temple Mount on 8 October 1990. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 30 October 1990)

208. On 12 November 1990, the Interior Minister issued an order banning Zuheira Kamal, Chairperson of the West Bank Women's Association, from leaving the country for two months. The reason given was that Kamal was a senior activist in the DFLP and that her going abroad could harm state security. (Ha'aretz, 13 November 1990)

209. On 26 November 1990, Gaza lawyer Muhammad Abu Sha'aban was reportedly arrested for going to Tunis. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 November 1990)

(b) Freedom of religion

210. On 12 and 13 October 1990, in Jerusalem, police prevented residents of the territories and youths from reaching the Temple Mount mosques for Friday prayers. In reaction hundreds of youths demonstrated nearby, and police used water canons to disperse them. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 October 1990)

211. On 9 and 10 November 1990, the entire West Bank was declared a closed military area to prevent West Bankers from coming to Jerusalem for the Friday prayers at Al-Aqsa mosque. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 11 November 1990)

(c) Freedom of expression

212. On 13 September 1990, it was reported that the Interior Ministry had ordered the Sanabel Press Services, based in East Jerusalem, to stop publishing its daily newsletter, issued to several news and human rights agencies. The reason given for the closure was that it was publishing a newspaper without a licence. (Jerusalem Post, 13 September 1990)

213. On 24 September 1990, it was reported that the Israeli authorities had banned industrialists of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from attending a founding meeting for a Palestinian industrial organization. The meeting, called by the Economic Development Centre of the United Nations Development Programme, was scheduled for 19 September 1990. (Al-Fajr, 24 September 1990)

214. On 26 September 1990, the Israeli authorities in Nablus were reported to have informed all printers in the city that it was forbidden to print any text containing the word "Palestine", regardless of whether the text was political, social, educational or otherwise. Those wishing to be exempted would need the approval of the Israeli authorities. (Al-Fajr, 1 October 1990)

215. On 26 October 1990, the General Security Service (GSS) closed the office of Saher Abu Alun, a Gaza journalist, for one year. He was accused of hostile activity and using a facsimile machine, which is banned in the Gaza Strip. Military sources said the office served as a base for PLO activity and transferred messages to different areas on the activities of the organization. The journalist denied the allegations. (Jerusalem Post, 28 October 1990)

216. On 13 November 1990, two leading West Bank journalists, Radwan Abu Ayash and Zaid Abu Ziad, were placed in administrative detention for being "senior Fatah activists" in the territories. They were gaoled for six months each. The administrative detention orders were signed by Defence Minister Moshe Arens. Abu Ayash is the head of the Arab Journalists' Association in the territories and Abu Ziad the editor of the Palestinian Hebrew-language weekly Gesher (Bridge). Both journalists have repeatedly called for a negotiated peace with Israel, and for a Palestinian State next to Israel. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 14 November 1990; Ha'aretz, 26 November 1990)

217. On 26 November 1990, Nablus journalist Muhammad Abdullah Amira, 48, was placed under a six-month administrative detention order. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 27 November 1990)

(d) Freedom of education

218. On 4 September 1990, it was reported that the civil administration in the West Bank extended the closure orders to three West Bank universities - Bir Zeit, Al-Najah and Hebron. Bethlehem University was authorized to reopen. Elementary schools in the Gaza Strip were authorized to reopen gradually, as at 4 September 1990. (Ha'aretz, 4 September 1990; Al-Fajr, 10 September 1990)

219. On 7 September 1990, it was reported that most of the schools in the territories were reopened, except some that failed to meet criteria issued by the civil administration, such as erecting high walls around the schools. It was also reported that the security establishment had implemented its plan to place secondary school pupils, liable to throw stones from schools situated on main roads, in schools situated inside towns and villages; small children were transferred to the schools situated on main roads. (Ha'aretz, 7 September 1990)

220. On 8 October 1990, all schools in the West Bank were ordered closed until further notice. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 9 October 1990)

221. On 19 October 1990, it was reported that, according to a report prepared by Betzelem, the last academic year in the territories had only 140 days of study, since it started on 10 January 1990 and ended on the first week of July. In many schools, however, because of the closure orders, there were even fewer days of

study. In the five schools at the Tulkarm camp there were only 41 days of study. During the first four months of 1990, 29 per cent of UNRWA schools in the Gaza Strip were ordered closed. Attempts by teachers to hold classes outside the closed schools were banned by the military authorities and in some cases teachers and lecturers were arrested. According to the report, closure orders were issued to all the West Bank schools and not necessarily to schools where there were clashes with troops. Thus, during a certain period primary school classes and even kindergartens were ordered closed. Another finding is that the closure of schools did not diminish the number of clashes with the security forces. According to the report, troops penetrated schools without co-ordination with the schoolmasters and without trying to reduce disturbance of study. In some of the classes there were as many as 60 pupils; schools in the West Bank suffered from shortages of classrooms and in 76 per cent of state schools there were no libraries. (Ha'aretz, 19 October 1990)

222. On 28 October 1990, three secondary schools in Tulkarm were ordered closed for one week after pupils took part in stone-throwing. (Ha'aretz, 30 October 1990)

223. On 22 November 1990, an UNRWA school in Silwan was closed. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 23 November 1990)

### 3. Settlers' activities affecting the civilian population

224. On 1 September 1990, a group of settlers allegedly entered the village of Yasuf, south of Nablus, equipped with weapons and dogs, and attacked residents and property. The incident occurred after a group of settlers were stoned. Villagers said that two people, a man aged 65 and a woman aged 28, had to be hospitalized. (Ha'aretz, 2 September 1990)

225. On 10 September 1990, two residents of Jalkamus, near Jenin, were shot and injured when settlers opened fire after their car had been stoned. One of the injured, Amer Tahsin, 20, was seriously wounded and hospitalized. The second, Mutia Ibrahim, was hit in the abdomen. (Ha'aretz, 12 September 1990)

226. On 12 and 13 September 1990, Israeli settlers opened fire on Palestinians in Jabal Juhar, near Hebron, wounding four. All were hospitalized. (Al-Fajr, 17 September 1990)

## D. Treatment of detainees

227. On 3 September 1990, senior military police officers said that the IDF had improved conditions in its West Bank gaols, but that it still could not prevent murders among inmates in the Ketziot detention camp. The improvements came after the last State Comptroller's report, published in May 1990, sharply criticized conditions in the Megiddo, Dhahiriya and Anatot gaols, and at the Hebron detention centre. The main criticism was directed at overcrowding, unhygienic facilities and the long periods, sometimes up to one month, before Palestinian detainees could see a lawyer. According to Chief of Military Police Brig.-Gen. Shalom Ben-Moshe, the

list of inmates had been computerized, and the day an inmate was gaoled, the prison commander must send the family a card saying so. The procedure for meetings with lawyers had also been improved. Almost half the Palestinians currently held in army gaols, 4,490 out of 9,891, had been tried and sentenced. As regards conditions in Ketziot, a colonel responsible for IDF gaols said guards could not see what was happening inside the tents at night, since they stayed outside the compounds, and the tents flaps were down for warmth. (Jerusalem Post, 4 September 1990)

228. On 4 September 1990, it was reported that a detainee, Abdel Hakim Issa, 33, from Rafah refugee camp, had disappeared. According to his brother, Issa was severely beaten while in custody at the end of August 1990 and the military authorities refused to reveal his whereabouts. In a separate development, the mother of detainee Waddah al-Barghouty of Khobar village, near Ramallah, complained that she has been prevented from visiting her son in Abu Kabir prison for two months. Other detainees in the prison notified the Red Cross that they were confined with murder convicts, some of them Israeli Jews, and demanded to be transferred to other gaols. (Al-Fajr, from Al-Ittihad, 10 September 1990)

229. On 10 September 1990, the Dhahiriya prison administration reportedly refused to release Mohammed al-Awawdeh, 28, of the village of Dura, after the Hebron military court found him innocent. The court's judge ordered al-Awawdeh's release after it cleared him of a charge of possession of weapons, but the prison refused to comply without a reason. Al-Awawdeh has already been in detention for three months. His lawyer presented a complaint to the court against the prison. (Al-Fajr, from Ashaad, 17 September 1990)

230. On 7 September 1990, Israeli police were reported to be investigating a complaint that policemen beat female detainees in the Russian Compound in Jerusalem three weeks ago. The policemen were not accompanied by a policewoman, as decreed in the regulations. The incident occurred following an argument between police and the detainees over family visits. (Al-Fajr, from Al-Quds, 17 September 1990)

231. On 8 September 1990, it was reported that a police committee recommended charging nine Israeli officers with using illegal methods of interrogation on detainees at the Jerusalem police headquarters. The recommendation came after a police doctor reported that several detainees had suffered injuries during interrogation. The committee was formed at the demand of the Israeli human rights organization Betzelem. (Al-Fajr, from Al-Quds, 17 September 1990)

232. On 14 September 1990, the chairman of the Gaza Bar Association, Freih Abu Middain, said that negotiations between Gaza lawyers and the civil administration to allow visits by families of Ketziot inmates were still "one or two weeks from a solution". No visits by relatives to the 6,100 prisoners had taken place since the camp was opened in March 1988. According to informed sources, the army felt it would lose face if it surrendered "control" over visits to the Red Cross. Palestinian prisoners at the camp had collectively decided to forego family visits requiring civil administration rubber-stamping. Abu Middain also called conditions in the camp "terrible" and criticized medical care there. He said that recently a 25-year-old inmate died after suffering a heart attack, because he could not be taken to hospital in Beersheba in time. (Jerusalem Post, 14 September 1990)

233. On 30 September 1990, it was reported that the hunger strike in the Ketziot camp was over. The strike, by some 1,000 inmates, started on 26 September 1990 in protest over the authorities' refusal to grant their requests for better conditions. At one point 3,000 other inmates joined the strike for 24 hours, in sympathy with the original strikers. (Ha'aretz, 30 September 1990)

234. On 2 November 1990, Attia el-Ati Mahmud Za'anin, 35, from Beit Hanun, a senior Fatah activist detained in the Gaza prison, was found hanged in his cell. He had been under interrogation since his imprisonment on 22 October 1990. A prison authority statement said that "he was found hanging in his cell from a rope made from torn blankets. Unsuccessful attempts were made to revive him. A military doctor confirmed the death". The family lawyer, Mohammad Abu Sha'aban, said he obtained permission to carry out an independent autopsy with the help of a foreign physician. On 7 November 1990, it was reported that Dr. David Bowen, the British surgeon who helped carry out an autopsy on Za'anin, said that it appeared that the man had been hanged, but that it was not yet clear whether he died by his own hand. Dr. Bowen reported that the only evident bodily harm was injuries on the neck. Several Gaza lawyers with knowledge of the Gaza prison expressed doubt that a prisoner in that gaol would be able to hang himself in his cell, because no fixtures existed in the cells from which ropes could be hung. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 4, 5, 6 and 7 November 1990)

235. On 4 November 1990, it was reported that, as at 10 February 1991, the IDF would allow regular visits by families from the territories to inmates held in the Ketziot centre. Some 4,000 detainees, both convicted prisoners and persons held in administrative detention, were being held in the Ketziot centre. (Ha'aretz, 4 November 1990)

236. On 11 November 1990, six Knesset members, five Arabs and a Jew, toured the Megiddo detention centre and said that living conditions for the Palestinians there are "inadequate in view of the outset of winter". The MKs said that conditions in the centre had improved since their previous visit earlier in the year, but complained that the inmates had still not been issued with winter clothing and that their tents leaked badly. They alleged that sanitary facilities were poor and food was meager. They also alleged that the inmates' mattresses were wet through. (Jerusalem Post, 12 November 1990)

237. On 12 November 1990, it was reported that ACRI had petitioned the High Court of Justice asking it to order the security officials in Gaza to allow two prisoners, Ismail Kaim and Tarek Safiya, to meet with their lawyers immediately. The petition was part of a campaign by ACRI against the alleged refusal of security officials to allow Palestinians to meet their lawyers during the first two weeks of detention. (Jerusalem Post, 12 November 1990)

238. On 19 November 1990, it was reported that Dr. Rafik Abu Ramadan, from Gaza, who is serving a two-year term in Ashkelon gaol, said that his life was in danger since he was placed in the "collaborator" section of the gaol. His lawyer said that the surgeon was placed there arbitrarily. The prison authorities reportedly told the surgeon he could move back to the general section, but would have to do so at his own risk. Abu Ramadan was sentenced on 20 July 1990 for membership of a popular committee and other security offences. (Jerusalem Post, 19 November 1990)

## E. Annexation and settlement

239. On 17 September 1990, it was reported that the Israeli authorities notified the mukhtar of Awarta that 3,000 dunams of the Al-Sha'ab quarter of the village would be confiscated. Most of the land is planted with olive trees. (Al-Fajr, 8 October 1990)

240. On 24 September 1990, it was reported that most of the new immigrants settling in Jerusalem lived in areas annexed to the city after the 1967 war. Some 557 settled in Gilo, 541 in Ramot and 452 in Neve Yaacov. In the period from January to July 1990, 5,375 immigrants went to live in Jerusalem. Eighty-one per cent of them came from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (Ha'aretz, 24 September 1990)

241. On 7 October 1990, Prime Minister Shamir declared that his pledge earlier in the year not to settle Soviet Jewish immigrants in the territories did not include East Jerusalem. He added that "it would not be long before there would be a Jewish neighbourhood in A-Tur". Shamir was speaking in a ceremony for the dedication of a new yeshiva near A-Tur and Augusta Victoria hospital. A similar statement was made by Housing Minister Sharon on 14 October 1990. He declared that Israel would do everything it could to settle Soviet Jews in all parts of Jerusalem and denied that Jerusalem could be considered outside the Green Line. In the same context, it was reported on 15 October 1990 that a new Jewish suburb called "Har Homa" was being planned in East Jerusalem, near East Talpiot and the Mount of Olives. The idea behind the establishment of the new suburb is to create "a Jewish urban continuity" in the south-eastern periphery of the city. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 8 and 15 October 1990)

242. On 20 November 1990, the Head of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, Mr. Uri Gordan, said that since the beginning of 1990 only 1,075 new immigrants had settled in the territories (West Bank and Gaza Strip), out of 134,548 immigrants who had arrived in Israel in the period from January to October 1990. This constituted a mere 0.7 per cent of the total number of immigrants, he said. (Ha'aretz, 22 November 1990)

## F. Information concerning the occupied Syrian Arab Golan

243. On 22 November 1990, a resident of Majdal Shams, Saed Mahmud, 33, was killed by IDF troops, while he was apparently trying to cross the border into Syria. Another person who accompanied him surrendered and was detained. On 23 November 1990, thousands of villagers took part in the funeral and shouted anti-Israeli and pro-Syrian slogans. Police did not intervene and the funeral passed off quietly. The IDF spokesman said the two men had been mistaken for terrorists trying to infiltrate into the country. (Ha'aretz, Jerusalem Post, 25 November 1990)

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